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The President

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9691

DIRECTING THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION TO RESUME OPERATIONS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES, AND AUTHORIZING THE ADOPTION OF SPECIAL REGULATIONS DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

WHEREAS Executive Order No. 9063 of February 16, 1942, was designed to expedite recruitment for Federal positions during the war period, and to defer the permanent filling of vacancies while millions of citizens in the armed forces and in war industries were unavailable to compete for permanent appointment; and

WHEREAS the release of men and women from the armed forces and from war industries has progressed to such a degree that certain procedures adopted under Executive Order No. 9063 are no longer deemed necessary and it is desirable that returning veterans and others formerly not available for consideration be given opportunity to compete for permanent appointment; and

WHEREAS it is in the interest of economy and efficiency that positions in the classified (competitive) civil service be filled in times of normal competition on a permanent basis by the best qualified persons as determined through competitive examination:

NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by sections 2 and 3 of the Civil Service Act (22 Stat. 403), section 1753 of the Revised Statutes, and section 3 (b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Supp. IV, 693), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to resume, as rapidly as its resources will permit, the announcement of open competitive examinations, and the establishment of registers of eligibles, for the purpose of certifying eligibles for regular probational appointment to fill vacancies which may occur in the classified (competitive) service and to replace persons who do not have permanent tenure and who are occupying positions in the classified (competitive) service under war-service or other temporary appointments.

2. (a) In order to assure the maximum utilization, in the recruitment and placement of persons for the Federal service, of the field service resources of the departments and agencies, the Civil Service Commission, after consulting the departments and agencies concerned, may establish U. S. Civil Service Boards of Examiners in the field service, composed of officers or employees of the departments and agencies concerned.

(b) In order to assure the maximum utilization, in the recruitment and placement of persons for the Federal service, of the resources of the departments and agencies in the departmental service in Washington, D. C., the Civil Service Commission, after consulting the departments and agencies concerned, may establish, for scientific, professional (other than legal), or technical examinations, U. S. Civil Service Committees of Expert Examiners in the departmental service in Washington composed of officers or employees of the departments and agencies concerned, who are of outstanding competence in the various scientific, professional, or technical fields for which the examinations are held.

(c) The work of the boards or committees referred to in this section in connection with the execution of the Civil Service Act, Rules and Regulations, shall be under the direction and supervision of the Commission.

(d) The duties performed by the members of such boards or committees shall be considered part of the duties of the office or organization in which they are serving and time shall be allowed therefor during regular working hours.

3. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to issue regulations which will provide for the transitional period until such time as the Civil Service Rules are revised, and which will make effective the provisions of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. Not later than thirty days following the date of this order all appointments, transfers, reinstatements, changes in status and other actions involving the classified (competitive) civil service shall be made in accordance with the Civil Service Rules and Regulations: *Provided, however, that not later than July 1, 1946, the Commission shall submit to the President recommendations*

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Book 1: Titles 1-10, including Presidential documents in full text.

Book 2: Titles 11-32.

Book 3: Titles 33-50, including a general index and ancillary tables.

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for a general revision of the Civil Service Rules.

4. Pending the establishment of appropriate registers through open competitive civil service examinations the Commission may authorize departments and agencies to make appointments of a temporary nature. In making such temporary appointments there shall be no discrimination because of race, creed, color, or national origin, and the departments and agencies shall give preference in the order named (a) to qualified persons entitled to ten-point preference under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944, (b) to qualified persons entitled to five-point preference under that Act, and (c) to qualified former Federal employees. Upon establishment before the Commission that this order of selection has not been followed in any case, the person appointed may be removed. The Commission shall require departments and agencies to keep such records and make such reports as will show that the preferences in appointment provided by this section have been granted. Persons appointed under this section shall not be regarded as occupying permanent positions for the purposes of section 7 of the Classification Act of March 4, 1923, as amended, and shall not by virtue of such appointment be subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act.

5. As soon as practicable after the establishment of appropriate registers of eligibles through competitive examination the Commission shall, in accordance with the Civil Service Laws, Rules, and Regulations, issue certificates for probational appointment of eligibles to fill current vacancies and to replace persons who do not have permanent tenure and who are occupying positions subject to the Civil Service Act and Rules. The replacement of persons without permanent tenure shall be made in the following order: (a) war-service and other temporary appointees who fail to compete or to qualify in the appropriate examination; and (b) all other war-service and other temporary appointees unless (1) they are reached and selected for probational appointment in accordance with the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, or (2) they are recommended for and granted a classified (competitive) civil service status under the provisions of section 6 of this order.

The appointment of war-service appointees may, in the discretion of the Commission, be extended beyond six months after the duration of the war.

The employment of war-service or other temporary appointees shall not be extended beyond the period specified by the Commission, but separations under this section shall be made in the order prescribed by the Commission.

6. When the Commission has established an appropriate register of eligibles through open competitive examination for probational appointment, it may, upon recommendation of the head of the agency concerned, confer a classified (competitive) civil service status upon any person serving in a position which would be filled by certification from such register who meets the following conditions:

(a) He made an eligible rating in the open competitive examination and the lowest rating reached in accordance with the regular order of certification does not exceed his rating by more than five points: *Provided*, that where ten-point preference eligibles are placed at the top of the register no person may be granted status under this section until all ten-point preference eligibles standing higher on the register have been appointed or have been given appropriate consideration in accordance with the regulations issued under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944: *Provided further*, that in no event shall a non-veteran be granted status under this section until all preference eligibles standing higher on the register have been appointed or have been given appropriate consideration in accordance with the regulations issued under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944.

(b) He is serving under an appointment which is not limited to one year or less.

(c) He has had at least one year of service under such appointment: *Provided*, that military service shall be counted in computing the period of service.

7. The Civil Service Commission shall, before July 1, 1946, submit recommendations for a general revision of Schedule A of the Civil Service Rules. In the interim period, whenever the Commission determines, upon a request made by any department or agency, that any position or class of positions in the professional, scientific, or technical fields not excepted from the classified (competitive) service should in the public interest be so excepted, the Commission shall cause publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER of its determination excepting such position or class of positions, and thereafter appointment thereto may be made as under Schedule A. Persons serving under war-service appointments in any such position so excepted may be retained therein until Schedule A is specifically amended to include such positions, and unless specifically limited to one year or less, new appointments made under this section shall not be regarded as temporary appointments: *Provided*, that no person shall continue in employment under the authority of this section after December 31, 1946, unless the position occupied by such person shall have been included under Schedule A. This section shall not apply to positions filled by persons

having a classified (competitive) civil service status.

8. The Civil Service Commission is authorized to confer a classified (competitive) civil service status or a probational status upon any person entitled to military preference under the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 who establishes the existence of a service-connected disability of not less than ten per cent: *Provided*, that such person is serving either (a) under a war-service indefinite appointment, or (b) under appointment in accordance with section 4 of this order if he qualifies in an appropriate examination and his services are required indefinitely by the department or agency in which he is employed.

9. Executive Orders Nos. 9063 of February 16, 1942, 9378 of September 23, 1943, and 8514 of August 13, 1940, are hereby revoked. Nothing in this order shall be construed to affect reemployment rights heretofore acquired by any person under any law or Executive order, or under any regulation or administrative procedure of any Government agency.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE,
February 4, 1946.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2022; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:11 a. m.]

Regulations

TITLE 4—ACCOUNTS

Chapter I—General Accounting Office

[Rev. General Regs. 97]

PART 8—BILLS OF LADING FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

JANUARY 21, 1946.

Part 8, General Regulations No. 97, issued April 13, 1943, and Supplement No. 1 thereto, issued December 8, 1943, prescribing the standard forms of U. S. Government bills of lading and voucher for transportation charges and the procedures pertaining thereto, are hereby rescinded and, effective immediately, the following regulations and standard forms are prescribed in lieu thereof:

Sec.

- 8.1 Bills of lading etc., forms for transportation of Government property.
- 8.2 Accountability for bills of lading.
- 8.3 Use of basic sets of bill of lading forms.
- 8.4 Preparation of bill of lading forms.
- 8.5 Delivery of property to carrier for shipment, action of the carrier's agent, and disposition of the bill of lading forms.
- 8.6 Use of the temporary receipt in lieu of bill of lading.
- 8.7 Certificate in lieu of lost U. S. Government bill of lading.
- 8.8 Conversion of commercial B/L to Government B/L.
- 8.9 Lost commercial bills of lading.

AUTHORITY: §§ 8.1 to 8.9, inclusive, issued under sections 309 and 311 (f), 42 Stat. 25; 51 U.S.C. 49 and 52 (f).

§ 8.1 Bills of lading, etc., forms for transportation of Government property.

(a) The following standard forms which were prescribed by General Regulations

No. 97, issued April 13, 1943, to accomplish the shipment, transportation, and delivery of Government property by transportation companies are, with certain minor changes thereon, again prescribed and published for general use throughout the U. S. Government service, in lieu of all other forms of like character now being used for this purpose:

Standard Form No. 1103, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Original.

Standard Form No. 1103a, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Memorandum Copy.

Standard Form No. 1104, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Shipping Order.

Standard Form No. 1105, U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Original.

Standard Form No. 1106, U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Carrier's Copy.

Standard Form No. 1107, Temporary Receipt in Lieu of U. S. Government Bill of Lading.

Standard Form No. 1108, Certificate in Lieu of Lost U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Original.

Standard Form No. 1108a, Certificate in Lieu of Lost U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Memorandum.

Standard Form No. 1109, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Original, Continuation Sheet.

Standard Form No. 1109a, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Memorandum, Continuation Sheet.

Standard Form No. 1110, U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Shipping Order, Continuation Sheet.

Standard Form No. 1111, U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Original, Continuation Sheet.

Standard Form No. 1112, U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Carrier's Copy, Continuation Sheet.

The size of the above-prescribed forms will be 8½ by 11 inches and the original bill of lading, the freight waybill—original, the freight waybill—carrier's copy, the temporary receipt, the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, and the corresponding continuation sheets will be printed on white paper. The memorandum bill of lading and its continuation sheet and the memorandum certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading will be printed on yellow paper, and the shipping order and its continuation sheet on salmon paper.

(b) The following new standard forms covering the shipment, transportation, and delivery of Government property by transportation companies are hereby prescribed and published for general use throughout the U. S. Government service, for use in connection with Government shipments accorded transit reshipment privileges:

Standard Form No. 1131, U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading—Original.

Standard Form No. 1132, U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading—Shipping Order.

Standard Form No. 1133, U. S. Government Transit Freight Waybill—Original.

Standard Form No. 1134, U. S. Government Transit Freight Waybill—Carrier's Copy.

Standard Form No. 1131a, U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading—Memorandum Copy.

The size of the above-prescribed forms will be 8½ by 14 inches and the original transit bill of lading, the transit freight waybill—original, and the transit freight waybill—carrier's copy will be printed on white paper. The memorandum transit bill of lading will be printed on yellow paper, and the transit shipping order on salmon paper.

(c) The Temporary Receipt in Lieu of U. S. Government Bill of Lading, Standard Form No. 1107, the Certificate in Lieu of Lost U. S. Government Bill of Lading—Original, Standard Form No. 1108, and memorandum therefor, Standard Form No. 1108a, and the continuation sheets prescribed for use with the basic set of U. S. Government Bill of Lading forms, Standard Forms Nos. 1109, 1109a, 1110, 1111, and 1112, will be used in connection or conjointly with the set of U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading forms, Standard Forms Nos. 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, and 1131a, as required.

(d) No departure from the exact specifications of the standard bill of lading forms herein prescribed will be permitted, but this will not be construed to prevent a department or establishment from ordering printed on the forms used by it, when more economical and advantageous to do so, the name of the department or establishment, name of bureau or service, place of issue, title of issuing officer, and designation of appropriation or fund chargeable. Also, the departments and establishments may have a brief additional notation printed in the box on the bill of lading forms headed "Important": *Provided*, That the need therefor is apparent and prior written approval of the Comptroller General of the United States is obtained.

(e) The present supply of bill of lading forms, temporary receipts, certificates in lieu of lost bill of lading, and extra (continuation) sheets therefor, on hand in the departments and establishments and at the Government Printing Office, will be used until exhausted.

§ 8.2 *Accountability for bills of lading.* Appropriate accountability records must be maintained by the departments and establishments of the United States Government for the purpose of controlling the stock of printed bills of lading on hand and for fixing the accountability upon the employees responsible for their issuance and use, in accordance with the provisions of General Regulations No. 100, issued October 4, 1943. To facilitate such control, the bill of lading forms will be serially numbered, when printed, in the 2 places provided on the form and such numerals will be immediately preceded by symbol letters, approved in advance by the Comptroller General, for the purpose of aiding in identifying the Government agency using same. The letter symbols for bills of lading heretofore approved by this office and now in use will be continued, and such symbol letters must always be included in any reference to a Government bill of lading number. The U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading forms will be assigned a separate set of serial numbers beginning with number one (1), or a block of numbers within the current series, and T placed between the regular depart-

mental letter symbol and the serial number.

§ 8.3 *Use of basic sets of bill of lading forms.* The set of U. S. Government Bill of Lading forms, and the set of U. S. Government Transit Bill of Lading forms, all parts of which will be prepared simultaneously, will consist, respectively, in the exact order named, of the original bill of lading, which contains the terms and conditions of the contract of transportation, the description of the articles comprising the shipment, and evidence of delivery, and will, except as herein-after provided, be used as supporting evidence for the voucher covering the transportation charges involved; the shipping order, which is to be retained by the carrier's agent at shipping point; the freight waybill—original, which is to accompany the shipment or to be otherwise conveyed to destination in accordance with instructions of the carrier; the freight waybill—carrier's copy, which is to be disposed of in accordance with instructions of the carrier; and the memorandum copy of the bill of lading which is to be retained by the shipper for administrative purposes. As many additional copies of the memorandum bill of lading may be made as are required for administrative purposes; however, in the interest of economy, the number of such memorandum copies should be kept at a minimum.

§ 8.4 *Preparation of bill of lading forms.* (a) In preparing the sets of Government bill of lading forms careful attention should be given to all instructions and details in arrangements, especially to the boxed section headed "For Use of Destination Carrier Only", which must not be covered by marks or writing since it is for the sole use of the accounting officer of the destination carrier to insert therein the proper class, rates, and charges. This boxed section is not ruled on the memorandum copies of the bill of lading form and such space thereon should be used by the issuing officer for showing the estimated transportation charges and for such accounting classifications as may be administratively required. Special attention is directed to the paragraph in the Administrative Directions on the reverse of the original bill of lading forms which provides that in those departments and establishments which ship property the nature of which makes it subject to land-grant rates, and where such rates may be applicable over all or part of the route, the words "Military" or "Nonmilitary" should be placed on the original bill of lading and all copies thereof in a conspicuous manner immediately preceding the first item in the column headed "Description of Articles". If the same bill of lading covers both "Military" and "Nonmilitary" items, appropriate groupings should be used, each conspicuously identified. The issuing officer must, in every case, sign the "Certificate of Issuing Officer" regardless of whether the bill of lading is to be used by a contractor as shipper. Carbon impression signatures on the shipping order and other forms will be acceptable. When the bill of lading is to be used by a contractor as shipper, it is particularly important that the issuing officer fill in above his signature the contract or

purchaser order number, the date thereof, and the f. o. b. point named in such contract or purchase order, since in the absence of such data on bills of lading the carrier may refuse to accept the shipment from a contractor as shipper. The statement of pick-up service at origin must be initialed by the person having accurate knowledge of the facts.

(b) The procedures with respect to shipments subject to land-grant rates will become inoperative upon the application of the provisions of Public Law 256, 79th Congress, approved December 12, 1945.

§ 8.5 *Delivery of property to carrier for shipment, action of the carrier's agent, and disposition of the bill of lading forms.* Upon delivery of Government property to a carrier for shipment, the agent of the initial carrier should insert the name of his company in the space provided therefor in the lower right portion of the original bill of lading, together with his signature and the date the shipment was received, and he should verify that the statement made on the original bill of lading—that pick-up service at origin was or was not by the Government or its agent—is in accord with the facts, and that such statement contained on the original bill of lading is the same as that contained on the shipping order. The shipping order, the freight waybill—original, and the freight waybill—carrier's copy, will be surrendered to the agent of the initial carrier at the time the shipment is accepted and the bill of lading is receipted by its agent, at which time the original bill of lading must be immediately forwarded by the shipper (issuing officer or contractor) to the consignee, in order that it will be in his possession upon arrival of the shipment at destination when it will be promptly receipted and surrendered by him to the last carrier for billing. However, in those instances in which it is apparent to the shipper that the mailing of the original bill of lading to the consignee will result in arrival of the shipment prior to the arrival of the original bill of lading (as, for example, in cases of single-line rail hauls, when shipping by air or by railway express, and in many cases of shipment by highway, etc.), and in the case of all shipments of Government property, if it is administratively determined that some substantial interest of the Government will be subserved thereby, the original bill of lading may, by agreement with the carrier receiving such shipments, be surrendered to said carrier, or its agent, to accompany the shipment, or at the discretion of the carrier, to be transmitted to destination by such other means as the carrier may elect. Whenever the original bill of lading is surrendered to a carrier with the shipment, the certificate "Initial Carrier's Agent, by Signature Below, Certifies He Received the Original B/L" must be placed on the original and all copies in the set of bill of lading, and the autographic signature of the initial carrier's agent thereon will constitute a proper execution of the prescribed certificate. In such cases one memorandum copy of the bill of lading will be retained by the shipper (issuing officer) as an office rec-

ord, and one memorandum copy, so certified, must be immediately forwarded by him to the consignee. Whenever the bill of lading is used by a contractor as shipper, one memorandum copy thereof, so certified, will be retained by the contractor, and memorandum copies, each so certified, must be promptly forwarded by him to the issuing officer and to the consignee.

§ 8.6 Use of temporary receipt in lieu of bill of lading. The use by the consignee of the Temporary Receipt in Lieu of U. S. Government Bill of Lading, Standard Form No. 1107, should be restricted to instances where the receipt of the original Government bill of lading is delayed and immediate delivery of the shipment is imperative. Under no circumstances will transportation charges be paid by a disbursing officer on a temporary receipt; therefore, and in order that payment may be made to the carrier without undue delay, the person responsible for issuing the temporary receipt(s) must maintain a record of the temporary receipts issued and promptly replace such temporary receipts with the original Government bill of lading or a certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading.

§ 8.7 Certificates in lieu of lost U. S. Government bill of lading. In the event that the original Government bill of lading can not be found after diligent effort has been made to locate same, and it is evident that it has been lost or destroyed, the Certificate in Lieu of Lost U. S. Government Bill of Lading, Standard Form No. 1108, and memorandum thereof, Standard Form No. 1108a, are provided for use only by authorized Government employees as a basis for settlement of the charges for transportation of the property shipped on the lost original bill of lading. When it has been ascertained that the original Government bill of lading has either been lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading may be issued by the consignee: *Provided*, That the consignee is an agency of the Government, or an official thereof, having access to such forms and with office records which will permit the maintenance of a permanent record of the issuance of such certificates by means of the memorandum copies thereof; and that the consignee has in his possession a memorandum copy of the lost original bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1103a or 1131a, or the carrier's freight waybill, Standard Form No. 1105 or 1133, on which the shipment moved, thus enabling him to accomplish the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading in every detail. In any other circumstance, the matter of lost original Government bills of lading must be brought to the attention of the issuing officer who, from the memorandum copy of the lost original bill of lading in his possession, or from the shipping order, Standard Form No. 1104 or 1132, on which the shipment moved, obtained from the initial carrier, will issue the necessary certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading and forward same immediately to the consignee for execution of consignee's certificate of delivery and prompt surrender thereof to the destination carrier for accomplishment

of its certificate and waiver, and for billing. The following certificate which has been incorporated in the Certificate of Issuing Officer and in the Certificate of Consignee printed on the face of the Certificate in Lieu of Lost U. S. Government Bill of Lading, Standard Form No. 1108, must be executed by the consignee or the issuing officer who issues the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading: "Issued in exact conformity with Standard Form No. ---- in my possession."

Until such time as the supply of (old) certificates in lieu of lost bill of lading now on hand is exhausted, a certificate in the exact words, supra, stamped or otherwise placed on the face of the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, must be executed by the consignee, or by the issuing officer, who issues the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading. If a temporary receipt was issued by the consignee for delivery of the property shipped, he should indorse such fact on the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, and when such certificate is received by the carrier for accomplishment of its certificate and waiver, reference to such certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading should be made on the temporary receipt, and the certificate and receipt securely attached together for billing. A memorandum copy of every certificate in lieu of lost Government bill of lading issued by the consignee must be immediately forwarded by him to the issuing officer who should note the issuance thereof, as well as all other certificates in lieu of lost bills of lading issued by himself, on the proper Bill of Lading Accountability Record, Standard Form No. 1121 (prescribed by General Regulations No. 100, issued October 4, 1943), in the column opposite the number of the bill of lading used, and promptly forward the memorandum copies of such certificates to the administrative accounting office concerned, where a system of controls designed to avoid duplicate payment of the transportation charges involved must be maintained. It is to be understood that if the original bill of lading is located by either the consignee or the carrier before settlement is made on the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, said original bill of lading will be substituted therefor and the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading will be immediately marked with the notation "Canceled—Original Bill of Lading Located and Delivered to the Destination Carrier" and returned to the office which originally issued the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading. If the original bill of lading is located after settlement is made on the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, it will be forwarded, with appropriate advice, to the administrative office concerned, there to be properly voided and inscribed with the name of the disbursing officer and his voucher number (or the General Accounting Office certificate of settlement number) and the date on which the certificate in lieu of lost bill of lading, issued in its stead, was paid, and then transmitted to the General Accounting Office.

§ 8.8 Conversion of commercial B/L to Government B/L. Every precaution should be taken to guard against the shipment of Government property on a

commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt, since payment to the carrier of the transportation charges will not be made by the Government on such commercial document alone. If, however, Government property unavoidably moves on a commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt, the words "To Be Converted to a Government Bill of Lading" must be placed on the original commercial document and on all copies thereof in a conspicuous manner, and the original commercial document must be immediately forwarded by the shipper to the Government official who authorized the shipment or may, by agreement with the carrier receiving such shipments, be surrendered to the carrier, or its agent, to accompany the shipment or, at the discretion of the carrier, to be transmitted to destination by such other means as the carrier may elect. The procedure to be followed by the shipper, by the Government official who authorized the shipment, and by the consignee in connection with the shipment of Government property which unavoidably moves on a commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt is as follows:

(a) Whenever the original commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt is surrendered to a carrier, a certificate must be placed on the original commercial document and on all copies thereof as follows "Initial Carrier's Agent, by Signature Below, Certifies That He Received the Original of This Document" and a memorandum copy of the original commercial document must be immediately forwarded by the shipper to the Government official who authorized the shipment. Upon receipt of the memorandum copy of the commercial document said official should promptly prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Government bill of lading covering the property involved, sign same as issuing officer, and forward it to the consignee without delay, retaining the memorandum copy of the commercial document for his files. When the shipment and the original commercial document are delivered to the consignee by the carrier, the consignee should cross-reference the Government bill of lading, received from the Government official who authorized the shipment, and the original commercial document, securely attach the commercial document to the Government bill of lading, execute consignee's certificate of delivery on the Government bill of lading and promptly surrender same to the destination carrier for billing.

(b) Whenever the original commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt is forwarded by the shipper to the Government official who authorized the shipment, said official should immediately prepare, or cause to be prepared, a Government bill of lading, covering the shipment involved, which should be signed by him as the issuing officer. The commercial document on which the property was shipped should be securely attached to the Government bill of lading and both the Government bill of lading and the commercial document should be cross-referenced and then forwarded to the consignee without delay for execution of consignee's certificate of

delivery on the Government bill of lading and surrender thereof to the destination carrier upon delivery of the shipment.

(c) In either of the above cases the signature of the agent of the initial carrier will not be required on the Government bill of lading as it will appear on the commercial document.

§ 8.9 Lost commercial bills of lading.

(a) In the event that the commercial bill of lading or commercial express receipt on which Government property was unavoidably shipped should become lost or destroyed, but the consignee has in his possession the carrier's "Shipping Order", or the carrier's "Freight Waybill" (A. A. R. Standard Form No. AD-129-Part 3), or the Railway Express Agency "Delivery Sheet", the consignee may convert such commercial document to a Government bill of lading which he must obtain from the Government official who authorized the shipment. *Provided*, That a procedure exists in the issuing office designed to preclude the issuance of more than one Government bill of lading for the same shipment; and that a system of controls designed to avoid duplicate payment of the transportation charges involved is maintained by the administrative accounting office concerned.

(b) Under the same conditions the consignee will also be permitted to convert a photostat copy of the carrier's "Shipping Order", or the Railway Express Agency "Delivery Sheet", to a Government bill of lading which he must obtain from the Government official who authorized the shipment. *Provided*, That before photostating such commercial document the carrier will place thereon a notation as follows: "Photostat Copy of this Document Furnished Consignee on _____ to be Converted to a Government B/L." (date)

(c) A certified true copy of such commercial documents furnished by the carrier, may likewise be converted to a Government bill of lading by the consignee, provided said certified true copy contains a carbon impression thereon obtained by typing or otherwise placing on the carrier's "Shipping Order", or the Railway Express Agency "Delivery Sheet", the following statement: "Certified True Copy of this Document Furnished Consignee on _____ to be Converted to a Government B/L." (date)

(d) It is to be understood that if the lost original commercial bill of lading or lost commercial express receipt is located subsequent to the conversion of the carrier's "Shipping Order", or the carrier's "Freight Waybill" (A. A. R. Standard Form No. AD-129-Part 3), or the Railway Express Agency "Delivery Sheet", to a Government bill of lading, it will be forwarded, with appropriate advice, to the administrative office concerned, where, after payment has been effected on the carrier's "Shipping Order", or the carrier's "Freight Waybill" (A. A. R. Standard Form No. AD-129-Part 3), or the Railway Express Agency "Delivery Sheet", it will be properly voided and inscribed with the name of the disbursing

officer and his voucher number (or the General Accounting Office certificate of settlement number) and the date on which paid, and then transmitted to the General Accounting Office.

[SEAL]

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General
of the United States.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2003; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
3:16 p. m.]

[Gen. Rev. Regulations 97]

PART 9—PUBLIC VOUCHER FOR TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

JANUARY 21, 1946.

§ 9.1 *Standard forms and numbers.* (a) As heretofore, the following standard forms of public voucher for transportation charges are prescribed (with no change) and published for general use throughout the Government service, in lieu of all other forms of like character now being used to accomplish the purpose of the standard forms herein prescribed:

No. 1113, Public Voucher for Transportation Charges (original).

No. 1113a, Public Voucher for Transportation Charges (memorandum).

The original voucher for transportation charges, Standard Form No. 1113, should be printed on white paper and be 8½ by 11 inches in size with the addition of a perforated coupon, 8½ by 3 inches, at the bottom of the form, to be used in transmitting checks in payment of the voucher. The memorandum of the voucher, Standard Form No. 1113a, should be printed on yellow paper in the same size as the original without the perforated coupon.

(b) In view of the furnishing of the U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Original, Standard Form No. 1105, and U. S. Government Freight Waybill—Carrier's Copy, Standard Form No. 1106, for use by the carriers, it is agreed that the carriers will bear the cost of the transportation voucher forms, Standard Form No. 1113 and Standard Form No. 1113a, with the understanding that the carriers may either purchase the said forms from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or may print the forms themselves or have them printed by any association of carriers. It is understood, however, that in reproducing the said voucher forms outside the Government Printing Office, the exact size, wording, and arrangement as approved by the Comptroller General of the United States must be adhered to and while no minimum as to the grade of paper will be set, this office will rely upon the carriers to provide a paper stock of reasonable grade and reserves the right to impose such requirement. Accordingly, the Public Printer has been requested to furnish for the stock of the Superintendent of Documents a supply of the transportation voucher forms herein prescribed, and the carriers will be advised as to the cost thereof so that check or money order may accompany their requisition. Inquiries with respect to the cost of the said voucher forms should be ad-

ressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

§ 9.2 *Use by carriers in billing transportation charges.* (a) The public voucher herein prescribed will be used by carriers as the standard form on which to bill their charges against all branches of the U. S. Government service for transportation furnished in accordance with official orders therefor, whether for services performed over land-grant or nonland-grant lines; but bills involving land-grant deductions must not be included on the same voucher with those involving no land-grant deductions. Furthermore, the carriers should note particularly the last paragraph of the instructions on the reverse of the bill of lading, Standard Form No. 1103, which provides for the new procedure of furnishing with the bills of lading, where land-grant deductions are involved, the basis or formula of arriving at the net amount claimed unless this information has been previously furnished.

(b) The procedures with respect to shipments subject to land-grant rates will become inoperative upon the application of the provisions of Public Law 256, 79th Congress.

(c) The arrangement of the revised voucher form requires only the listing of the symbol and serial number and amount of each subvoucher (bill of lading, etc.), and does not provide for descriptive details of the service rendered. Carriers are requested to make a special effort where the charges are to be billed to the same office, to include as many subvouchers as possible on each voucher form, since such practice will materially reduce the number of forms used, Government checks issued, and expedite the payment and audit of transportation charges.

(d) In the interest of economy the carrier will furnish to the department or establishment billed only one memorandum copy, Standard Form No. 1113a, with each voucher form unless specifically authorized in advance by the General Accounting Office to furnish extra copies.

(Secs. 309 and 311 (f), 42 Stat. 25; 31 U.S.C. 49 and 52 (f))

[SEAL]

LINDSAY C. WARREN,
Comptroller General
of the United States.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2002; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
3:16 p. m.]

TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 91—EXECUTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING THE CIVIL SERVICE NOT OTHERWISE COVERED IN THIS CHAPTER

RESUMPTION OF OPERATIONS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE RULES; ADOPTION OF SPECIAL REGULATIONS DURING TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

CROSS REFERENCE: For order directing the Civil Service Commission to resume

operations under the Civil Service Rules, and authorizing the adoption of special regulations during the transitional period, see Executive Order 9691, *supra*.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter XI—Production and Marketing Administration (War Food Distribution Orders)

[WFO 92-1, as Amended, Termination]

PART 1401—DAIRY PRODUCTS

REPORTS RELATIVE TO CHEESE AND CHEESE FOODS

Pursuant to the provisions of the order (10 F.R. 11987) terminating War Food Order No. 92, as amended (9 F.R. 1082, 4321, 4319, 9584; 10 F.R. 103, 126, 7155, 8803, 10419), War Food Order No. 92-1, as amended (9 F.R. 4065; 10 F.R. 103, 126, 10419), is hereby terminated as of 12:01 a. m., e. s. t., February 4, 1946.

With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under said War Food Order No. 92-1, as amended, prior to the effective time of this termination order, all of the provisions of the said War Food Order No. 92-1, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time of this termination order shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

(E.O. 9280, 7 F.R. 10179; E.O. 9577, 10 F.R. 8087; WFO No. 92, as amended, 9 F.R. 1082, 4321, 4319, 9584; 10 F.R. 103, 126, 7155, 8803, 10419, 11987)

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

[SEAL] C. W. KITCHEN,
Assistant Administrator, Production
and Marketing Administration.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1966; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
11:10 a. m.]

TITLE 10—ARMY: WAR DEPARTMENT

Chapter III—Claims and Accounts

PART 305—PAYMENT OF BILLS AND ACCOUNTS

PAYMENT WHEN PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION LOST OR DESTROYED

Amend § 305.26 to read as follows:

§ 305.26 *Payment when personal transportation lost or destroyed*—(a) *Lost or destroyed request.* Payment of transportation charges, where the original transportation request has been lost or destroyed may be made only when the provisions of Army Regulations pertaining to transportation requests have been accomplished.

(b) *Lost or destroyed ticket.* Where the passenger has lost or destroyed the ticket issued on a transportation request no refund can be secured from the carrier, nor can a new transportation request be issued for the same journey except as provided in Army Regulations pertaining to transportation requests. (R.S. 161;

5 U.S.C. 22) [Par. 7, AR 35-6120, 30 May 1942 as amended by C 4, 15 Jan 1946]

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2005; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:01 p. m.]

Chapter VII—Personnel

PART 708—DECORATIONS, MEDALS, RIBBONS AND SIMILAR DEVICES

DECORATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS

Section 708.2 is amended as follows:

Paragraph (j) is rescinded and new subject matter substituted in lieu thereof; subparagraph (3) is added to paragraph (k) and a new paragraph designated (l) is added as follows:

§ 708.2 *To whom decorations awarded.* * * *

(j) *Oak Leaf Cluster.* (1) None of the decorations authorized in this section will be issued more than once to any one person (except when awarded under the provisions of paragraph (h) (2) (ii)), but for each succeeding deed, act, or achievement sufficient to justify an award, except in the case of United States of America Typhus Commission Medal, a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster will be awarded in lieu thereof.

(2) Only one award of the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal will be made to persons who render or contribute meritorious service in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission. Subsequent service will not be recognized by a second award or a bronze Oak-Leaf Cluster in lieu thereof.

(3) Silver Oak-Leaf Clusters are authorized for wear on the appropriate decoration in lieu of bronze Oak-Leaf Clusters in the ratio of one to five.

(k) *Bronze Star Medal.* * * *

(3) A letter "V" device is authorized for wear on the suspension ribbon and the service ribbon of the Bronze Star Medal to indicate that an award was made for valor rather than for meritorious service. Only one letter "V" will be worn. All other awards whether for valor or meritorious service will be designated by Oak-Leaf Clusters. Hereafter all orders awarding the Bronze Star Medal will specifically state whether the award was for heroism or for meritorious service.

(l) *United States of America Typhus Commission Medal.* The United States of America Typhus Commission Medal with suitable appurtenances is authorized for award by the President or at his direction to persons who, on or after December 24, 1942, may render or contribute meritorious service in connection with the work of the Commission. See Executive Orders 9285, December 24, 1942 (7 F.R. 10899) and 9680, January 17, 1946 (11 F.R. 735).

(40 Stat. 870-872, 41 Stat. 398, 44 Stat. 789; 10 U.S.C. 1403, 1409, 1411, 1429) [AR 600-45, 22 Sep 1943 as amended by C 10, 17 Jan 1946]

[SEAL] EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2006; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:01 p. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket No. 5372]

PART 3—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

MARVEL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS, INC.

§ 3.6 (a) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Organization and operation:* § 3.6 (a) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connection of advertiser—Personnel or staff:* § 3.6 (a) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Business status, advantages or connections of advertiser—Producer status of dealer or seller—Manufacturer:* § 3.6 (dd) 10) *Advertising falsely or misleadingly—Success, use or standing:* § 3.96 (b) *Using misleading name—Vendor—Producer or laboratory status of dealer or seller.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribution in commerce, of machinery and industrial equipment, (1) representing directly or by implication, that respondent has an engineering department or engineers in its employ to supervise the installation of its products; (2) representing, directly or by implication, that respondent's products have been installed for use on any railroad where respondent's products have not in fact been installed; (3) using the word "manufacturers" or any other word of similar import or meaning in respondent's corporate or trade name or representing in any other manner that respondent owns, operates, or controls a factory wherein respondent's products are made; (4) representing that any photograph or picture is a reproduction of respondent's factory when in fact respondent does not own, operate or control any factory wherein its products are made; or (5) representing that any photograph or picture is a reproduction of an installation of respondent's equipment when in fact the equipment reproduced is not equipment supplied or installed by the respondent; prohibited. (Sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended by sec. 3, 52 Stat. 112; 15 U.S.C., sec. 45b) [Cease and desist order, Marvel Equipment Manufacturers, Inc., Docket 5372, January 22, 1946]

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1946.

This proceeding having been heard by the Federal Trade Commission upon the complaint of the Commission and a stipulation as to the facts entered into between the respondent and Richard P. Whiteley, Assistant Chief Counsel for the Commission, which stipulation provides, among other things, that without further evidence or other intervening procedure, the Commission may enter its order disposing of the proceeding; and the Commission having made its findings as to the facts and its conclusion that said respondent has violated the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act:

It is ordered, That Marvel Equipment Manufacturers, Inc., a corporation, and its officers, agents, representatives, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device in connection with the offering for sale, sale, and distribu-

tion in commerce as "commerce" is defined in the Federal Trade Commission Act, of machinery and industrial equipment, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondent has an engineering department or engineers in its employ to supervise the installation of its products.

2. Representing, directly or by implication, that respondent's products have been installed for use on any railroad where respondent's products have not in fact been installed.

3. Using the word "manufacturers" or any other word of similar import or meaning in respondent's corporate or trade name or representing in any other manner that respondent owns, operates, or controls a factory wherein respondent's products are made.

4. Representing that any photograph or picture is a reproduction of respondent's factory when in fact respondent does not own, operate or control any factory wherein its products are made.

5. Representing that any photograph or picture is a reproduction of an installation of respondent's equipment when in fact the equipment reproduced

is not equipment supplied or installed by the respondent.

It is further ordered, That the respondent shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with this order.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2018; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:58 a. m.]

TITLE 31—MONEY AND FINANCE

Chapter I—Monetary Offices

[1946 Dept. Circ. 1]

PART 129—VALUES OF FOREIGN MONETIES

FIRST QUARTER, 1946

JANUARY 1, 1946.

§ 129.9 Calendar year 1946—(a) Quarter beginning January 1, 1946. Pursuant

VALUES OF FOREIGN MONETARY UNITS

[At par as regards gold units; nongold units have no fixed par with gold]

Country	Monetary unit	Value in terms of U. S. money	Remarks
Argentina Republic	Peso	\$1.6335	Given valuation is of gold peso. Paper nominally convertible at 44% of face value. Conversion suspended Dec. 16, 1929.
Australia	Pound	8.2397	Control of gold stocks and exports authorized Dec. 17, 1929.
Belgium	Belga	.1695	By decree of Mar. 31, 1936. One belga equals 5 Belgian francs. The Anglo-Belgian financial agreement of June 7, 1940, fixed the rate of exchange of the Belgian franc and the franc of the Belgian Congo at 176.625 francs for £1 sterling.
Bolivia	Boliviano	.6180	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 23, 1931.
Brazil	Cruzeiro (milreis)	.2025	Decree law of October 6, 1942, established the cruzeiro as the unit of currency, replacing the milreis. Official rate for cruzeiro in terms of the dollar, announced by the Bank of Brazil, is \$0.0006. Conversion of Stabilization-Office notes into gold suspended Nov. 22, 1930.
British Honduras	Dollar	1.6931	Conversion of notes suspended.
Bulgaria	Lev	.0122	Exchange control established Oct. 15, 1931.
Canada	Dollar	1.6931	Embargo on export of gold. Oct. 19, 1931; redemption of Dominion notes in gold suspended Apr. 10, 1933.
Chile	Peso	.2060	Given valuation is of gold peso. Gold pesos are received for conversion at the rate of 4 paper pesos for 1 gold peso. Conversion of notes suspended July 30, 1931.
China	Yuan		Silver standard abandoned by decree of Nov. 3, 1933; bank notes made legal tender under Currency Board Control; exchange rate for yuan fixed at 20 to the U. S. dollar by Stabilization Board of China, July 10, 1942.
Colombia	Peso	.5714	Obligation to sell gold suspended Sept. 24, 1931. New gold content of .56424 grams of gold $\frac{1}{10}$ fine established by monetary law of Nov. 19, 1935, effective Nov. 30, 1938.
Costa Rica	Colon	.7879	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 18, 1914; exchange control established Jan. 16, 1932.
Cuba	Peso	1.0000	By law of May 25, 1934.
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Denmark	Krone	.4537	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Dominican Republic	Dollar	1.6931	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Feb. 9, 1932.
Ecuador	Sucre	.3386	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Egypt	Pound (100 piasters)	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended June 28, 1933.
Estonia	Kroon	.4537	New unit established by Proclamation of the Emperor on May 25, 1945, effective July 23, 1945.
Ethiopia	Dollar	.4025	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 12, 1931.
Finland	Markka	.0426	Provisions of monetary law of Oct. 1, 1936, providing for gold content of franc, superseded by decree of June 30, 1937, which stated that the gold content of the franc shall be fixed ultimately by a decree adopted by the Council of Ministers. Until issuance of such decree a stabilization fund shall regulate the relationship between the franc and foreign currencies.
France	Franc		Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Great Britain	Pound Sterling	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Apr. 26, 1932.
Greece	Drachma	.0220	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Mar. 6, 1933.
Guatemala	Quetzal	1.6931	National bank notes redeemable on demand in U. S. dollars.
Haiti	Gourde	.2000	Gold exports prohibited Mar. 27, 1931; lempira circulates as equivalent of half of U. S. dollar.
Honduras	Lempira	.8466	Treasury notes and notes of the three banks of issue made legal tender by silver nationalization ordinance of Dec. 5, 1935; exchange fund created to control exchange rate.
Hong Kong	Dollar		Exchange control established July 17, 1931.
Hungary	Pengő	.2961	Obligation to sell gold at legal monetary par suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
India [British]	Rupce	.6180	Plaster pegged to French franc at the rate of 1 plaster=10 French francs; conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 2, 1936.
Indo-China	Plaster		Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 21, 1931.
Ireland	Pound	8.2397	New gold content of 46.77 milligrams of fine gold per lira established by monetary law of Oct. 5, 1936.
Italy	Lira	.0526	Currency pegged to sterling Sept. 28, 1936, at 2,522 liri=£100; on Sept. 13, 1939, a law was passed providing that if the pound sterling should depreciate by more than 5 percent with respect to the United States dollar, or the Swedish krona, the Bank of Latvia shall take steps to keep the rate of exchange of the lat stable by basing it on gold or some other monetary unit.
Latvia	Lat		U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Liberia	Dollar	1.6931	Free export of gold suspended Oct. 1, 1935.
Lithuania	Litas	.1693	Decree of Aug. 28, 1936, left the monetary unit, the peso, to be later defined by law.
Mexico	Peso		Suspension of convertibility of notes into gold and restrictions placed on free gold exports—Sept. 26, 1936; gold export prohibition repealed by decree June 28, 1938; prohibition restored by Act of Nov. 25, 1938. The Anglo-Netherlands financial agreement of June 14, 1940, established the official rate of exchange between the Netherlands Indies guilder and the pound sterling at 7.60 guilders for £1 sterling.
Netherlands and colonies	Guilder (florn)	.6806	Newfoundland and Canadian notes legal tender.
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.6931	Conversion of notes into gold suspended and export of gold restricted, Aug. 5, 1914; exchange regulations Dec. 1931.
New Zealand	Pound	8.2397	

to section 522, title IV, of the Tariff Act of 1930, reenacting section 25 of the act of August 27, 1894, as amended, the following estimates by the Director of the Mint of the values of foreign monetary units are hereby proclaimed to be the values of such units in terms of the money of account of the United States that are to be followed in estimating the value of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States during the quarter beginning January 1, 1946, expressed in any such foreign monetary units: *Provided, however*, That if no such value has been proclaimed, or if the value so proclaimed varies by 5 per centum or more from a value measured by the buying rate in the New York market at noon on the day of exportation, conversion shall be made at a value measured by such buying rate as determined and certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and published by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 522, title IV, of the Tariff Act of 1930.

[SEAL] JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Jr.,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

VALUES OF FOREIGN MONETARY UNITS—Continued
[At par as regards gold units; nongold units have no fixed par with gold]

Country	Monetary unit	Value in terms of U. S. money	Remarks
Nicaragua	Cordoba	\$1.6933	Embargo on gold exports Nov. 13, 1931.
Norway	Krone	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Panama	Balboa	1.0000	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Paraguay	Guarani		New unit established by decree law Oct. 5, 1943, effective 30 days later; not tied to gold. Certain prior dated obligations, etc., expressed in the gold peso (oro sellado) are converted as equivalent to 134 Guaranis. Initial exchange rate fixed by Bank of the Republic of Paraguay at 1 Guarani equals U. S. \$0.3255. Exchange control established June 28, 1932.
Persia (Iran)	Rial	.0824	Obligation to pay out gold deferred Mar. 13, 1932; exchange control established Mar. 1, 1936.
Peru	Sol	.4740	Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 18, 1932; exchange control established Jan. 23, 1945.
Philippine Islands	Peso	.5000	By act approved Mar. 16, 1935.
Poland	Zloty	.1899	Exchange control established Apr. 27, 1936.
Portugal	Escudo	.0749	Gold exchange standard suspended Dec. 31, 1931.
Rumania	Leu	.0101	Exchange control established May 18, 1932.
Salvador	Colon	.8466	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Oct. 7, 1931.
Spain	Peseta		
Straits Settlements	Dollar	.9613	British pound sterling and Straits dollar and half dollar legal tender.
Sweden	Krona	.4537	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Sept. 29, 1931.
Switzerland	Franc		Order of Federal Council enacted Sept. 27, 1936, instructed the Swiss National Bank to maintain the gold parity of the franc at a value ranging between 190 and 215 milligrams of fine gold.
Thailand (Siam)	Baht (Tical)	.7491	Conversion of notes into gold suspended May 11, 1932.
Turkey	Plaster	.0744	100 plasters equal to the Turkish £; conversion of notes into gold suspended 1916; exchange control established Feb. 26, 1930.
Union of South Africa	Pound	8.2397	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Dec. 28, 1932.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Chervonetz	8.7123	One chervonetz equals 10 rubles. Notes not convertible into gold.
Uruguay	Peso	.6583	Conversion of notes into gold suspended Aug. 2, 1914; exchange control established Sept. 7, 1931. New gold content of .585018 grams of pure gold per peso established by monetary law of Jan. 12, 1938.
Venezuela	Bolivar	.3267	Exchange control established Dec. 12, 1936.
Yugoslavia	Dinar	.0208	Exchange control established Oct. 7, 1931.

(Sec. 25, 28 Stat. 552; Sec. 403, 42 Stat. 17; Sec. 522, 42 Stat. 974; sec. 522, 46 Stat. 739; 31 U.S.C. 372)

[F. R. Doc. 46-2004; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946; 3:23 p. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter VIII—Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce

Subchapter B—Export Control

[Amdt. 139]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS; PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM JELLY

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations.*
The following correction is hereby made in Amendment No. 135 (11 F.R. 873):

The commodity Petroleum and petroleum jelly (all grades), Schedule B. No. 504200 is corrected to read as follows:

Dept. of Commerce Schedule B No.	Commodity	Unit	G.I.V. dollar value limits country group	
			K	E
504200	Petrolatum and Petroleum Jelly (all grades).	Lbs.	100	None

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 638, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; Pub. Law 99, 79th Cong.; E.O. 8900, 6 F.R. 4795; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380, 8 F.R. 13081; E.O. 9630, 10 F.R. 12245; Order No. 390, 10 F.R. 13130)

Dated: January 30, 1946.

JOHN C. BORTON,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1999; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946; 1:43 p. m.]

[Amdt. 140]

PART 801—GENERAL REGULATIONS

PROHIBITED EXPORTATIONS; REMOVAL OF COMMODITIES FROM LIST

Section 801.2 *Prohibited exportations* is hereby amended in the following particulars:

The list of commodities set forth in paragraph (b) is amended by deleting therefrom the following commodities:

Dept. of Com.

Schedule B No.

Commodity

	Upper leather (except lining and patent):
	Cattle, side upper:
030200	Splints, finished.
030300	Splints, wax and rough.
030700	Sheep and lamb (include shearlings and cabretta).
	Patent upper leather:
032300	Lining leather other than calf and kip, cattle, goat and kid which remain on the list.
	Boot and shoe cut stock:
032800	Other cut stock (include inner soles, heels, lifts, counters, box toes, rands, uppers, etc.):
032800	Cut stock other than calf and kip, cattle, goat and kid which remain on the list.
035650	Handbag leather:
035650	Sheep and lamb (include shearlings and cabretta).
	Boots, shoes and other footwear with leather uppers:
	Boots and shoes (include athletic and sporting):
	Men's:
064510	McKay sewed.
064530	Welt.
064540	Stitchdown.
064590	Other.
064600	Youths' and boys'.
	Women's and misses':
064710	McKay sewed.
064730	Welt.
064740	Stitchdown.
064750	With cemented soles.
064795	Other.
064800	Infants' and children's.

Dept. of Com.

Schedule B No.

Commodity

	Boots, shoes and other footwear with leather uppers—Continued.
	Boots and shoes (include athletic and sporting)—Continued.
065000	Slippers and mocassins for housewear, all leather.
	Boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers of materials except leather (include evening slippers, ballet slippers, house slippers of felt and artificial leather, beach sandals and other footwear with fabric uppers):
065610	Leather soled.
103100	Popcorn.
303600	Tobacco and cheese cloth 36 x 32 and lower construction.
305000	Cheese cloth and gauze, bleached or dyed (full pieces).
	Cotton wearing apparel:
	Knit underwear:
309600	Men's and boys'.
309700	Women's and children's.
320511	Kapok.
364200	Worsted cloth and dress goods.
364201	Worsted cloth and dress goods (quantity only).
364900	Other worsted fabrics.
368005	Men's overcoats, suits and pants (worsted only).
368098	Boys' overcoats, suits and pants (worsted only).
368200	Women's and children's dresses and ensembles, except knit (worsted only).
368300	Women's and children's apparel, except knit, n. e. s. (worsted only).
368950	Men's and boys' apparel, except knit, n. e. s. (worsted only).
368998	Worsted yarn manufactures, n. e. s.
398000	Absorbent cotton, gauze, and sterilized bandages (include cellulose bandages):
398000	Surgical and medicinal gauze, sterilized, in lengths of 100 yards and over.
398000	Other.

This amendment shall become effective immediately.

(Sec. 6, 54 Stat. 714; Pub. Law 75, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 638, 77th Cong.; Pub. Law 397, 78th Cong.; Pub. Law 99, 79th Cong.; E.O. 8900, 6 F.R. 4795; E.O. 9361, 8 F.R. 9861; Order No. 1, 8 F.R. 9938; E.O. 9380, 8 F.R. 13081; E.O. 9630, 10 F.R. 12245; Order No. 390, 10 F.R. 13130)

Dated: January 30, 1946.

JOHN C. BORTON,
Director,
Requirements and Supply Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2000; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
1:43 p. m.]

Chapter IX—Civilian Production Administration

AUTHORITY: Regulations in this chapter unless otherwise noted at the end of documents affected, issued under sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236, 56 Stat. 177, 58 Stat. 827 and Pub. Law 270, 79th Cong.; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9599, 10 F.R. 10155; E.O. 9638, 10 F.R. 12591; CPA Reg. 1, Nov. 5, 1945, 10 F.R. 13714.

PART 4600—RUBBER, SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

[Rubber Order R-1, as Amended Feb. 1, 1946]

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of natural rubber and other materials entering into the production of rubber products for defense, for private account and for export, and the following order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

Sec.

4600.01 Definitions of certain terms.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS

- 4600.02 Authorized consumption.
4600.03 Permitted uses.

PURCHASE PROCEDURE

- 4600.04 Purchase requests for natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber.

DELIVERIES, INVENTORIES, AND IMPORTATION

- 4600.05 Restrictions on delivery of materials.
4600.06 Restrictions on inventories of materials.
4600.07 Restrictions on importation of materials.
4600.08 Acquisition of tires and tubes for original equipment.
4600.09 Acquisition of tires and tubes for replacement purposes.
4600.10 Directions of the Civilian Production Administration.
4600.11 [Revoked Feb. 1, 1946]

MISCELLANEOUS

- 4600.12 Reports.
4600.13 Applicability of regulations.
4600.14 Appeals.
4600.15 Violations.
4600.16 Communications.

Appendix I—General permitted uses of raw materials and permitted products. (No longer printed separately but printed at the end of this order).

Appendix II—Manufacturing regulations. (Printed separately).

Appendix III—Revoked May 30, 1945.

Appendix IV—Tire Allotment Plan. Revoked September 7, 1945.
Appendix V—Sorting and packing of scrap tire parts. [Revoked Dec. 27, 1945.]

Purpose of this order. Rubber Order R-1 embraces the Civilian Production Administration regulations covering the acquisition and consumption of raw materials, purchase procedure, delivery and importation, and special regulations covering the acquisition of tires and tubes for original equipment and for replacement.

Appendix I, which is printed at the foot of Order R-1, establishes general permitted uses for raw materials and special restrictions or provisions for the use of raw materials in the manufacture of specified products.

Appendix II, which is printed separately, establishes manufacturing regulations for various end products set out in lists applicable to the particular product.

DEFINITIONS

§ 4600.01 *Definition of certain terms.* As used in this order:

(a) "Natural rubber" means all forms and types of tree, vine, or shrub rubber including guayule and natural rubber latex. It does not mean or include reclaimed rubber, scrap rubber, balata, chile, gutta-percha, gutta siak, gutta jelutong or pontianac.

(b) "Natural rubber latex" means the dry latex solids contained in natural rubber liquid latex.

(c) "Reclaimed rubber" means any vulcanizable material derived from the processing or treatment of scrap rubber, but excluding reclaimed residue or "mud". Reclaimed residue or "mud" means dried and recovered sludge consisting of a mixture of partially hydrolyzed cellulose, finely divided rubber and other waste products of the digester process of reclaiming rubber.

(d) "Scrap rubber" means any material which results from or is incident to the processing of rubber or synthetic rubber in the manufacture or repair of any product including any unvulcanized scrap rubber containing fabric and any defectively processed materials or products which are not usable for a purpose for which they are designed. The term also means any finished product or part thereof made in whole or in part from rubber or synthetic rubber which through wear, deterioration or obsolescence has served its purpose in its present state.

The term does not include (1) a pneumatic tire or tire casing which can be made serviceable under present limited operating conditions for a use for which it was designed, by means of a temporary or permanent repair or by retreading or recapping in accordance with reorganized commercial practice, *Provided*, that pneumatic tires designated by the United States Army as "C-2" tires or designated by the United States Navy as "A" tires, and sold under the warranty that they will be used only as scrap, are designated for the purpose of this Rubber Order as scrap and may only be used as such; (2) any other product which is still usable for a primary purpose for

which it was designed; (3) any residual piece of uncured tire cord friction (cord end) which is of sufficient size to be usable as new material in the manufacture of tire patches or in the repair of tires.

(e) "Synthetic rubber" includes Neoprene (all types including latex), Butyl (GR-I) all grades; all Butadiene polymer and copolymer types including latex, including but not limited to GR-S types, such as Hycar OS and Styraloy; and all Butadiene-Acrylonitrile types, such as Hycar, Penun, Chemigum, Butaprene, Thiokol RD and GR-A.

(f) "Tube butyl" means specification GR-I and GR-I-50P; non-tube butyl means all other types of butyl except butyl plant clean-up material.

(g) "Chlorinated natural rubber" means the reaction product of chlorine and natural rubber.

(h) "Consume" means to fabricate, process, stamp, cut or in any manner make any substantial change in the form, shape or chemical composition of natural rubber, natural rubber latex, synthetic rubber, or reclaimed rubber.

(i) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIALS

§ 4600.02 *Authorized consumption.* No person shall consume any of the following materials for permitted uses without first obtaining authorization to do so from the Civilian Production Administration on Form CPA-3662.

Natural rubber.

Natural rubber latex.

Butyl.

Chlorinated natural rubber.

No person shall consume in any one calendar month any materials listed above, except in the amounts and for the purposes authorized on Form CPA-3662, and in accordance with applicable manufacturing regulations specified in Appendix II. In addition, material may be consumed for experimental use without authorization to the extent permitted in Appendix I.

Applications for authority to consume any of the materials listed above must be made by filing Form CPA-3662 for each calendar month, with the Rubber Division, Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Applications on Form CPA-3662 to use these materials in any one month must be filed not later than the 10th day of the preceding month.

Chlorinated natural rubber. Chlorinated natural rubber may be used for bonding rubber (including natural rubber, synthetic rubber and reclaimed) to metal in the manufacture of rubber products which are to be vulcanized. For products containing natural rubber, such usage must be within the maximum percentage specified or the ceiling limits applicable to the end product named.

All applications for permission to consume chlorinated natural rubber for such purpose and for any other purpose must be made on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662) in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form.

Butyl plant clean-up material. Any person may consume butyl plant clean-up material in the manufacture of any product without specific authorization from the Civilian Production Administration.

§ 4600.03 Permitted uses. No person shall use natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber, except as provided for in Tables A and B of Appendix I, subject to the applicable manufacturing regulations of this order including those contained in Appendix II to this order.

PURCHASE PROCEDURE

§ 4600.04 Purchase requests for natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber. (a) Purchase requests for natural rubber, natural rubber latex and butyl must be made on Form CPA-3682 in accordance with instructions accompanying the form. Purchase requests for all types of Government-manufactured synthetic rubber, except butyl, should be made to the Sales Division, Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the regulations of the Office of Rubber Reserve.

Authorized consumers of chlorinated natural rubber and any consumer of synthetic rubber which is privately produced may purchase directly from the producer subject to the inventory restrictions of § 4600.06.

Material purchased, the consumption of which is subject to authorization on Form CPA-3662, may be consumed only to the extent authorized on Form CPA-3662 in any one calendar month and in accordance with applicable manufacturing regulations.

For purchases of material for experimental use, see Appendix I, below.

Purchase requests for Butyl plant clean-up material shall be made on Form CPA-3682 in accordance with instructions accompanying the form. Butyl plant clean-up material must be specified on the form.

(b) **Preference ratings.** Natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl and chlorinated natural rubber may be sold and delivered without regard to any preference ratings. Any preference rating purporting to be applied or extended to orders for such materials shall be void and of no effect and must be disregarded.

DELIVERIES, INVENTORIES AND IMPORTATION

§ 4600.05 Restrictions on deliveries of materials. No person shall deliver any natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber except as specifically authorized by the Civilian Production Administration or as permitted by regulations of the Office of Rubber Reserve. Delivery of these raw materials will be authorized only for uses permitted by Table A and for products

specified in Table B both of Appendix I below; delivery of all other raw rubber materials shall be subject only to the inventory restrictions contained in § 4600.06, below; the poundage authorized will take into account the consumption capacity of the applicant and his reports of actual consumption received monthly on Form CPA-3410; in no event will the amounts authorized exceed the inventory restrictions specified in § 4600.06, below. Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to prohibit:

(a) Delivery of natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber from one location to another location controlled by the same person where no change of ownership takes place, or by any corporation to another corporation which is its subsidiary or of which it is a subsidiary.

(b) Delivery of reclaimed rubber or any type of synthetic rubber, except butyl. Transfers of these materials must, however, be reported as shipments or receipts on Form CPA-3410 for the calendar month in which the transactions occur.

(c) Any person from accepting delivery from another of natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber, for the purpose of milling, washing, deresinating, drying, compounding, or conditioning the same, or for processing or manufacturing products therefrom, and thereafter returning the same or the products thereof to such other person.

§ 4600.06 Restrictions on inventories of materials. No person, other than the Office of Rubber Reserve, shall accept delivery of any of the following materials, if his inventory is or will by virtue of such acceptance become in excess of an amount reasonably necessary to meet his requirements for the period designated below:

	Days
Natural rubber, natural rubber latex or butyl	60
Reclaimed rubber	45
Chlorinated natural rubber	30

If a holder has an excess inventory, he may ask for the assistance of the Rubber Division, Civilian Production Administration, in its disposal.

A person engaged in the business of reclaiming rubber or manufacturing aqueous dispersions of reclaimed rubber may, however, maintain such inventories of scrap, and of reclaimed rubber of his own manufactured grades, as he deems advisable. A person other than the Office of Rubber Reserve engaged in the manufacture of chlorinated rubbers may maintain such inventories of his own manufactured types as he may deem advisable. These exceptions may be made notwithstanding the provisions of this § 4600.06 or of Priorities Regulation No. 32, as amended.

§ 4600.07 Restrictions on importation of materials. For the purposes of this section, "import" means to transport in any manner into the continental United States from any foreign country or from any territory or possession of the United States (including the Philippine Islands).

It includes shipments into a free port, free zone, or bonded custody of the United States Bureau of Customs (bonded warehouse) in the continental United States and shipments in bond into the continental United States for transshipment to any other foreign country.

No person shall import any natural rubber, natural rubber latex, or any finished or semi-finished product of which 10% or more by weight is composed of natural rubber or natural rubber latex, except as permitted under this section.

The restrictions of this section shall not apply to any of the following:

(a) Any importation by the Office of Rubber Reserve or Rubber Development Corporation, or any agent acting for either of them.

(b) The importation by the United States Army or Navy of any finished product made of natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber.

(c) The importation of tires for recapping, retreading or repair, provided the tires are thereafter exported to the owners in the foreign country from which the products were imported.

(d) The importation of any finished products made of natural rubber or natural rubber latex by diplomatic representatives of any foreign government for their personal use or the use of members of their staffs.

(e) The importation of any finished product made of natural rubber or natural rubber latex by commercial representatives of any foreign government for use in their official business.

(f) The importation for testing purposes of camelback, or of tires or tubes or sections thereof by any manufacturer of camelback, tires or tubes.

(g) The importation of any scrap rubber.

(h) The importation by any person during any calendar month of products or materials (except tires, tire casings and tire tubes) which contain an aggregate of not more than twenty-five pounds of natural rubber or natural rubber latex provided such products or materials are not imported for the purpose of manufacturing, processing, sale or resale.

(i) The importation by any person of any finished or semi-finished product manufactured in accordance with the provisions of Rubber Order R-1.

(j) Any importation of any finished or semi-finished product in respect to which the importer shall furnish to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry a certificate substantially as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in section 35 (A) of the United States Criminal Code, that the products cov-

ered by the invoice to which this certificate is attached, as noted therein, are being imported into the United States in accordance with the provisions of § 4600.07 of Civilian Production Administration Rubber Order R-1.

Date _____ Signature _____

§ 4600.08 *Acquisition of tires and tubes for original equipment*—(a) *Vehicle manufacturer's certificate.* In order to obtain tires and tubes for original equipment a vehicle manufacturer must certify his purchase order in substantially the following form, signed by an authorized official of his company:

The undersigned hereby certifies, subject to the criminal penalties for misrepresentation contained in section 35A of the United States Criminal Code, that the tires and tubes listed on the attached purchase order are required by him for mounting only on running wheels of the vehicles or equipment made by him, and that the deliveries specified will not result at any time in an inventory greater than required for his scheduled production in the fifteen (15) days following any delivery date.

Use of the above certification constitutes a representation that the deliveries scheduled will not result in the acquisition of more tires and tubes (including inventory) than are required for the particular manufacturer's production of vehicles or equipment during the 15-day period following each scheduled delivery. In the event of a decrease in the number of tires and tubes actually required, due to work stoppage in the vehicle manufacturer's plant or for any other cause, the vehicle manufacturer shall immediately notify his supplier of the reduction in the requirement, and the scheduled deliveries must be revised accordingly.

(b) *Tires and tubes may not be purchased to provide spares.* A manufacturer of vehicles or other equipment mounted on rubber tires may purchase tires and tubes only for the running wheels of such vehicles and equipment. He shall not purchase tires and tubes for the purpose of providing a spare tire or tube for any such vehicles or equipment.

§ 4600.09 *MM Preference ratings.* MM ratings will be assigned to the delivery of military replacement tires or tubes or both, only upon concurrence of the Civilian Production Administration, according to the regulations governing the assignment of MM ratings specified in WPB Directive 41, as amended.

§ 4600.10 *Directions of the Civilian Production Administration.* With respect to the production or shipment of tires and tubes the Civilian Production Administration may, notwithstanding any other order, preference rating, directive, rule or regulation of the Civilian Production Administration or other Government agency, direct changes in the production or shipments schedule of a producer.

§ 4600.11 [Revoked Feb. 1, 1946.]

§ 4600.12 *Reports.* (a) The following persons shall file with the Civilian Production Administration a report on stocks, receipts, consumption, and shipments on Form CPA-3410 in accordance

with the instructions accompanying the form:

(1) Each person who during the next preceding month consumed or owned any natural rubber, natural rubber latex, butyl or chlorinated natural rubber.

(2) Each person who during the next preceding month consumed or owned the rubbers listed below, in excess of the following minimums:

	Consumption	Stocks
	Pounds	Pounds
Reclaimed rubber.....	10,000	15,000
GR-S.....	15,000	30,000
Neoprene.....	5,000	10,000
Butadiene-Acrylonitrile types.....	5,000	10,000

This paragraph shall not apply to persons who perform the operations listed in § 4600.05 (c) of this order except that producers of reclaimed rubber shall report their entire production regardless of the ownership of the material consumed.

(b) Each manufacturer of tires and tubes or camelback, shall file a report on his production, shipments and inventory for each calendar month on Form CPA-3438 (formerly WPB-3438) with the Civilian Production Administration, in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form, unless otherwise directed.

NOTE: Paragraph (c) formerly paragraph (e), redesignated Feb. 1, 1946. Paragraph (d) deleted Feb. 1, 1946.

(c) Such other reports as may be required, subject to approval by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with Federal Reports Act of 1942, which are to be filed in accordance with instructions accompanying the forms.

§ 4600.13 *Applicability of regulations.* Except as otherwise provided, this order

APPENDIX I—GENERAL PERMITTED USES OF RAW MATERIALS AND PERMITTED PRODUCTS

NOTE: Appendix I amended in its entirety Feb. 1, 1946.

Appendix I to Rubber Order R-1 establishes general permitted uses for natural rubber, natural rubber latex, chlorinated natural rubber and butyl, and also lists the products which are permitted to be made from these raw materials.

Table A below lists the general permitted uses for each of these materials and the monthly consumption, if any, permitted for experimental use without prior authorization.

Table B below deals with specific products in which the use of these raw materials is permitted under the general provisions of Table A. It refers, for certain products, to the applicable manufacturing regulations set out in Appendix II to the Rubber Order (printed separately), specifies the percentage of natural rubber, if any, which may be used in the product, as well as the product for which "Tube Butyl" or "Non-Tube Butyl" may be used, and finally, for many of the products on the table special regulations or provisions are provided.

TABLE A—GENERAL PERMITTED USES OF MATERIALS

Type of material	General permitted uses subject to applicable end product restrictions	Monthly consumption for experimental use without specific authorization ¹
Natural rubber or natural rubber latex.....	In the manufacture of products listed in Table B below for which natural rubber or natural rubber latex is specifically permitted, subject to any applicable manufacturing regulations or restrictions, but only as authorized on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662).	25 pounds.
Butyl.....	In the manufacture of products listed in Table B below for which butyl is specifically permitted, subject to any applicable manufacturing regulations or restrictions, but only as authorized on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662).	200 pounds.
Chlorinated natural rubber.....	As specifically authorized on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662).	None.

¹ Experimentation need not be confined to permitted uses, but none of the products produced or resulting from experimentation may be sold. Materials in the amounts indicated may be diverted from inventory or from purchase for manufacturing operations. If manufacturer does not have inventory of natural rubber or natural rubber latex, application for permission to purchase should be made on Form CPA-3682 (formerly WPB-3682). To purchase butyl rubbers, make applications to Sales Division, Office of Rubber Reserve, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington 25, D. C.

For permission to consume materials for experimental use, in excess of the amounts authorized, file Form CPA-2242 (formerly WPB-2242), in accordance with § 4600.14 of this order.

and all transactions affected thereby are subject to all applicable provisions of Civilian Production Administration Regulations as amended from time to time.

§ 4600.14 *Appeals.* Appeals from any provision of this order shall be made by filing Form CPA-2242 in accordance with the instructions appearing on the form.

§ 4600.15 *Violations.* Any person who willfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, willfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction may be punished by fine or imprisonment. In addition, any such person may be prohibited from making or obtaining further deliveries of, or from processing or using, material under priority control and may be deprived of priorities assistance.

§ 4600.16 *Communications.* All reports required to be filed under this order, and all communications concerning this order, shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to: Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: Order R-1.

NOTE: The reporting provisions of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(Sec. 2 (a), 54 Stat. 676, as amended by 55 Stat. 236 and 56 Stat. 177; E.O. 9024, 7 F.R. 329; E.O. 9040, 7 F.R. 527; E.O. 9125, 7 F.R. 2719; E.O. 9246, 7 F.R. 7379, as amended by E.O. 9475, 9 F.R. 10817; WPB Reg. 1 as amended Dec. 31, 1943, 9 F.R. 64)

Issued this 1st day of February 1946.

CIVILIAN PRODUCTION
ADMINISTRATION,
By J. JOSEPH WHELAN,
Recording Secretary.

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

Code No.	Product	Percent natural rubber	Butyl	Special restrictions or provisions
2A	Conveyor and elevator belting; Conveyor and elevator belting and pulley lagging therefor; Hot material belts.....	25 X	0 0	For operating temperature 200 F. and over.
2B	Miscellaneous belting and related products: Belt splicing and repair material..... Conveyor skirting or skidboard rubber..... Cigar machine aprons..... Concentrator belts..... Escalator handrails..... Hatters belts..... Hog tester belts..... Paper machine aprons..... Postal cancellation feed belts..... Rubber scrapers for conveyor belts..... Screen diaphragms for paper-making equipment..... Special molded conveyor belts..... Street sweeper belts..... Transmission belting..... Flat transmission belting.....	X 25 25 25 25 X 30 25 X 25 25 X 25 25 X 25	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Natural rubber 0.07 lbs. maximum per 1,200 sq. inches per ply permitted. Color of seaming stripe is optional. Natural rubber or natural rubber latex (12% maximum of total volume of belts) permitted for fractional horsepower and household equipment belts. For all others 18% maximum of total volume of belt permitted. When tapered belting is built on kind of hose, the restrictions for the particular type shall prevail. Natural rubber permitted in cements only.
9C	Transmission belting: Flat transmission belting.....	12	0	
9D	Round transmission belting..... V-belts.....		0	
10	Hose and tubing.....			
10A	Automotive and aircraft hose: Radiator hose.....		0	
10B	Cement hose: Cement and material hose, dry and ice slinger..... Cement gun hose..... Cement handling, including grouting..... Concrete placing..... Divers' hose..... Hose and tubing not elsewhere listed..... Miscellaneous hose and tubing..... Acid conducting and acid suction hose.....	X X X X X X X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl. Butyl permitted, except tube butyl. Natural rubber permitted in cements only. Butyl permitted, except tube butyl. Maximum natural rubber permitted per 100 feet of hose: Nominal size (inches) 1 1.0 1 1/4 1.3 1 1/2 1.6 2 2.2 2 1/2 2.8 3 3.0 3 1/2 4.0 If guayule alone is consumed 20% may be added to the above figures.
10C	Air and air tool hose, industrial.....	1.5	0	
10D	Air line hose for paint spray equipment.....	1.5	0	
10E	Alcohol, food and beverage handling hose..... Ammonia hose..... Arbor pipe forming hose..... Chemical engine hose..... CO ₂ fire extinguisher hose..... Fire hose, cotton rubber lined.....	X X 9 X X X	0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Fire hose, wrapped duck..... Hydraulic control and industrial grease hose..... Industrial manifold made hose for hose masks as required by Bureau of Mines.....	1.5 3 3	0 0 0	

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS

For general permitted uses of material in the manufacture of products, see Table A above. In applying on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662) for those types of material which are subject to prior authorization, use this appendix in accordance with the instructions accompanying the form. The applicant's natural rubber, natural rubber latex, or butyl requirements for each code number listed below, must show the specific quantity of material requested for each subdivision of the code. Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662) should not be used in applying for permission to consume any material for a purpose which is not permitted by appendix B, butyl, will be permitted on the basis of uses shown in this appendix, but only to the extent that material and manufacturing facilities are available after requirements for Army, Navy, Maritime Commission and other essential orders have been fulfilled.

Explanation of Table B Columns and Symbols—
The first column shows to what kind of natural rubber and/or natural rubber latex authorized on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662) may be used in the manufacture of particular products. The second column shows to what extent Tube Butyl or Non-Tube Butyl is authorized on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662) in the manufacture of particular products.
The natural rubber product column is blank when applicable regulations in Appendix II or special restrictions in this appendix limit the use of these materials.
"O" indicates that the use of the material is prohibited, subject to any special restrictions or provisions applicable to the particular product.
"X" indicates that the material may be consumed in the minimum quantities required by a manufacturer who has received authorization to consume on Form CPA-3662 (formerly WPB-3662), subject to any special restrictions or provisions applicable to the particular product.
Percentage figures indicate maximum percent of total volume of compound, unless otherwise specified.

Code No.	Product	Percent natural rubber	Butyl	Special restrictions or provisions
1	Pneumatic tires: Airplane tires..... Bicycle tires..... All other.....		0 0 0	See List 12, App. II. See List 8, App. II. See List 8, App. II.
2	Solid tires: Airplane tires..... Boogie, idler and support rollers..... Pressed on..... Cured on, 4 x 1 1/4 and up..... Lug base industrial (unbonded).....		0 0 0 0 0 0	See List 12, App. II. See List 8, App. II. See List 8, App. II. See List 8, App. II. See List 8, App. II. See List 8, App. II.
3	Tire tubes: Airplane..... Bicycle (including valves)..... All other.....		0 0 0	See List 3, App. II. See List 9, App. II. See List 9, App. II.
4	Tire tube valves and curing bags: Tire tube valves (including repair valves)..... Tire tube valve inside washers..... Curing bags.....	X	X X X X	See List 16, App. II. See List 2, App. II. See List 10, App. II. See List 13, App. II. See List 13, App. II.
5	Tire Flaps.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
6	Tire retreading materials: Air bags, full circle, for retreading..... Other.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7	Tire and tube repair materials: Cements for use in reconditioning of tires and tubes.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7A	Air bags, sectional.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7B	Bulk tire repair materials.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7C	Tire patches and reliners.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7D	Tire patches.....		0	See List 7, App. II.
7E	Tank blocks, treads and band tracks.....		0	See List 14, App. II.
8	Belting.....		0	Belting must be manufactured in accordance with the following regulations: Rubber belting utilizing a solid woven carcass is permitted, provided such construction uses no more natural rubber than is permitted in belting of equivalent thickness. Constructions using combinations of fabric and other reinforcing materials, such as cord or wire, are permitted provided total natural rubber does not exceed that which is used in an equivalent grade, fabric ply construction belt. Color: Black except where unpackaged food comes in contact with belt, or unless otherwise specified.

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

[illegible]

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

[illegible]

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

[illegible]

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

[illegible]

7 lbs. natural rubber permitted for
27,000 sq. in.
See List 5, App. II.

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

Code No.	Product	Percent natural rubber	Butyl	Special restrictions or provisions	Code No.	Product	Percent natural rubber	Butyl	Special restrictions or provisions
15A	Sheet sponge for shoe products		0	Natural rubber not exceeding 25% RHC permitted.	18D	Flat goods—Continued. Ice bags	20	0	Unlimited plus or minus variation from 20% of total natural rubber by volume is permitted for each type of ice bag; provided that the overall consumption of natural rubber does not exceed 20% by volume for all types of bags.
16	Cements for:								
16A	Shoes:	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
	Manufacture	X	X	Cement to be packed for sale in containers of one gallon maximum capacity. Containers to be marked with manufacturer's or distributor's name and address and be plainly marked: "For shoe repair use only." Natural rubber latex not permitted.					
	Repair			Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
16B	Miscellaneous uses: In the manufacture of any product in Codes 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22A and 22C for adhesion, splicing and repair purposes only. All others	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
17	Proofing, combining or coating of fabric and other materials	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
17A	Compounds for the following: Diving equipment Flotation equipment Life saving belts, vests and jackets Airborne life rafts	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
17B	Compounds for cements and tapes: Manufacture of occupational and military clothing Manufacture of civilian rainwear All others	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.	18E	Gloves and coats: Finger coats (medical, surgical, dental, veterinary, mortuary and laboratory types only). Gloves: Electricians' Surgcons All other, including all-rubber, net-lined, rubberized fabric, etc., for any use.	X	0	Unlimited plus or minus variation from 20% of total natural rubber by volume is permitted for each type of water bottle and combination syringe; provided that the over-all consumption of natural rubber does not exceed 20% by volume for all types of bottles and combination syringes.
17C	Compounds for proofing, combining or coating, for any purpose not elsewhere listed.	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
18	Drug sundries, medical, surgical, dental:	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.					
18A	Adhesive products: Moleskin and medicated plasters Pressure sensitive foot products Surgical tape and cohesive bandage	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.	18F	Infant goods: Brest shields, nursing Feeding bottles caps and covers Feeding nipples Miscellaneous sundries Bathing caps: Vat covered caps All other caps Blood pressure bags Blood pressure bag tubing Catheters	X	0	Government Fed. Spec. 22-G-421A. Limited to medical use. Natural rubber or natural rubber latex permitted for seaming net-lined gloves.
18B	Bulbs: Bulbs including parts (medical, surgical, dental, veterinary, mortuary, laboratory, and hydrometer types only).	15	0	Unlimited plus or minus variation from 15% of total natural rubber by volume permitted for each permitted type of bulb; provided that the overall consumption of natural rubber does not exceed 15% by volume for all types of bulbs.	18G	Colostomy outfits (molded, dipped and hand-made). Crutch pads Crutch tips (reinforced with metal or cloth) Dilators Inhalation bags and face pieces not including oxygen tents and tubing (medical, dental, surgical and veterinary types only). Parts for medical, surgical, dental, veterinary, and mortuary instruments. Prostatic bags Prosthetic devices Orthopedic sponge pads (molded and cut) Respirator seal sponge for iron lung. Rubber bands and cushions designed for artificial limbs.	60 40 X X X	0	Natural latex not permitted. Natural latex not permitted. Natural rubber latex (68% maximum by volume) permitted. For crutches only.
18C	Medicine droppers Dental products: Dental dam Dental polishing tips Denture rubber Orthodontia bands	X	0	Professional use only.					
18D	Flat goods: Fountain syringe bags	20	0	Unlimited plus or minus variation from 20% of total natural rubber by volume is permitted for each type of fountain syringe bag; provided that the overall consumption of natural rubber does not exceed 20% by volume for all types of bags.					

TABLE B—PERMITTED PRODUCTS—continued

Code No.	Product	Percent natural rubber	Butyl	Special restrictions or provisions
18G	Miscellaneous sundries—Continued.			
	Stoppers.....		0	Medical, surgical, dental, veterinary and mortuary type only: for stoppers under 3/4" bottom diameter and stoppers required for containers and apparatus used for the administration of parenteral solutions, including blood plasma and whole blood, natural rubber and natural rubber latex permitted.
	Tourniquets.....	X	0	
	Truss pads.....	X	0	
	Urinals.....	X	0	
	Vaccine caps.....	X	0	
	Veterinary sleeves.....	X	0	
18H	Pessaries and prophylactics.....	X	0	
18I	Sheet goods:			
	Bandage gum (surgical and medical only).....	X	0	
	Oxygen tent canopies.....	X	0	
18J	Tubing:			
	Tubes and tubing (medical, surgical, dental, veterinary and mortuary types only).....	X	0	
21	Bullet sealing fuel and oil cells:			
	Sealant for fuel cells.....		0	Natural rubber not exceeding 20 parts guayule.
	Sealant for oil cells.....	X	0	
	Fabric skim coat.....		0	Natural rubber permitted for inside fabrics skim coat nylon hammocks and hammock type fuel cells; natural rubber not exceeding 20 parts guayule elsewhere.
	Cord dip.....		0	Natural rubber latex not exceeding 3% of dry weight of cord.
	Building cement.....	X	0	
22	Miscellaneous:			
22A	Athletic equipment:			
	Bladders and valves for the following only:		0	60% of the natural rubber permitted must be guayule.
	Basketballs.....	38	0	
	Cageballs.....	38	0	
	Footballs.....	38	0	
	Punching bags.....	38	0	
	Pushballs.....	38	0	
	Soccer balls.....	38	0	
	Volley balls.....	38	0	
	Water polo balls.....	38	0	
22B	Balloons.....	0	0	
22C	Cushioning and pads not elsewhere listed:	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Nitrogen blown sponge.....		0	Natural rubber not exceeding 60% RHC permitted.
	Latex foam products.....		0	Natural rubber latex not exceeding 50% RHC permitted.
	Curled animal hair pads.....		0	Natural rubber latex not exceeding 25% of average monthly consumption of RHC during year ending March 31, 1941 permitted monthly.
22D	Masks and respirators:			
	Breathing bags for submarine lung.....	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Component parts for gas masks, not listed below.....		X	Natural rubber latex permitted for adhesive for gas mask filters. Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Component parts for mine and industrial safety masks, not listed below.....	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Dust respirators.....	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Face pieces for shallow water diving equipment.....	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Flutter valves and diaphragms.....	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Inhalators.....	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Parts for oxygen masks and breathing apparatus for high altitude service.....	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
22E	Miscellaneous products:			
	Parts other than cushioning for flight radio, radar and fire control instruments.....	X	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
	Parachute bands and ventilating rings.....	X	0	
22F	Pressure sensitive tape:			
	High temperature masking tape.....	X	0	
	Noncorrosive electrical tape.....	X	0	
	Other pressure sensitive tape.....		0	Natural rubber not exceeding 15% of average monthly consumption of RHC during year of 1944 permitted monthly. Natural rubber latex not permitted.
22G	Stationers supplies:			
	Erasers.....		0	Natural rubber not exceeding 25% of the average monthly consumption of RHC during year ending March 31, 1941 permitted monthly.
	Pen sacs.....	X	0	
	Rubber bands.....	40	0	
22H	Rubber thread.....	0	0	
22I	Rubber tape for clothing, not elsewhere listed.....	0	X	Butyl permitted, except tube butyl.
22J	Webbing, elastic (combined knitted fabric cut to desired width).....	0	0	
22K	Toys:			
	Molded dolls.....	37	0	
	Blown dolls.....	36	0	
	Sculptured bounce toys.....	35	0	
	Sponge play balls.....	18	0	
	Toy bath sponge.....	18	0	

Chapter VI—Selective Service System

[No. 316]

APPLICATION FOR ISSUANCE OF DUPLICATE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE

ORDER PRESCRIBING FORMS

Pursuant to authority contained in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, I hereby prescribe the following change in DSS Forms:

Revision of DSS Form 14, entitled "Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate." Upon receipt of the revised DSS Form 14, the use of the supply of DSS Form 14 (Revised 8-20-45) will be discontinued and all unused copies will be disposed of.

The foregoing revision shall become a part of the Selective Service Regulations effective within the Continental United States immediately upon the filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register and effective outside the Continental limits of the United States on the 30th day after the date of filing hereof with the Division of the Federal Register.

LEWIS B. HERSHEY,
Director.

JANUARY 11, 1946.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2016; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:04 a. m.]

Chapter XI—Office of Price Administration

PART 1301—MACHINE TOOLS

[MPR 1, Amdt. 10]

SECOND-HAND MACHINE TOOLS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation 1 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 3 (a) of Maximum Price Regulation 1 is amended and revised in the following respects: The table headed "Classification—Age and Condition" is amended and revised to read as follows:

	1	2	3	4
Date of manufacture	Jan. 1, 1935, and after	Jan. 1, 1930, to Dec. 31, 1935	Jan. 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1929	Before Jan. 1, 1920
Rebuilt and guaranteed.....	Percent 95	Percent 90	Percent 80	Percent 70
Other condition.....	70	65	55	45

2. The note following the table "Classification—Age and Condition" is revoked.

This amendment shall become effective February 5, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2026; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:51 a. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

[RMFR 395, Amdt. 18]

CORNMEAL IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 16 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation 395 is amended in the following respect:

In Table III the wholesale price for "Cornmeal, bulk, 98# bag" is amended to read \$5.00.

This amendment shall become effective as of January 24, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

CHESTER BOWLES,
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2029; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:51 a. m.]

PART 1305—ADMINISTRATION

[Rev. SO 119]

INDIVIDUAL ADJUSTMENTS FOR RECONVERTING MANUFACTURERS

Supplementary Order 119 is redesignated Revised Supplementary Order 119 and is revised and amended to read as follows:

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this supplementary order, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

ARTICLE I—PURPOSE OF THE ORDER

Sec.

1 Purpose of this supplementary order.

ARTICLE II—ELIGIBILITY OF MANUFACTURERS FOR ADJUSTMENT

- 2 Who are "reconverting manufacturers"
- 3 Relation of this order to adjustment provisions in other maximum price regulations and orders.
- 4 Adjustable pricing.

ARTICLE III—THE BASIC RULES FOR ADJUSTMENT

- 5 General explanation.
- 6 How to find the amount of the adjustment to which you are entitled.
- 7 How to adjust your 1941 total costs.
- 8 How to calculate the adjustment in your ceiling prices.

ARTICLE IV—ADJUSTMENTS IN SPECIAL CASES

- 9 A manufacturer for whom October 1941 is not a representative month.
- 10 A manufacturer who does not have ceiling prices for the October 1941 best-selling article.
- 11 A manufacturer who does not have a ceiling price for any other article in the product line.
- 12 A manufacturer who is about to make a "reconversion product" which he did not make in 1941.
- 13 A manufacturer performing distributor's functions.
- 14 General orders applicable to special cases.

ARTICLE V—PROCEDURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- 15 How reconverting manufacturers may obtain adjustments under this order.
- 16 Wholesale and retail maximum prices.
- 17 Balanced production and distribution.
- 18 Transfers of businesses.
- 19 Delegation of authority.

¹ 10 F.R. 5941, 6946, 7799, 8069, 8999, 9227, 9925, 11437, 11305, 11810, 11306, 11666, 12811, 13551, 14064, 14865, 15216, 15217.

ARTICLE I—PURPOSE OF THE ORDER

SECTION 1. *Purpose of this supplementary order.* Many manufacturers are now about to resume or enlarge the production of civilian goods the manufacture of which was sharply curtailed or stopped because of wartime restrictions. The Office of Price Administration has developed a program for making necessary adjustments in the ceiling prices of such manufacturers. This order is a part of this program.

Maximum price regulations now outstanding either establish ceiling prices for the goods in question or provide a means for establishing such prices. Reconverting manufacturers may in all cases proceed to sell at these existing ceiling prices if they wish to do so.

The Administrator, however, has recognized that these existing ceiling prices may require upward adjustment. He has recognized also that special procedures are necessary in order to determine the need for such adjustments and their amount. Ordinarily current costs and profits are the basis for determining the need for and the amount of ceiling price adjustments. In the case of reconverting manufacturers, however, such information either is not available or is unrepresentative and hence unreliable as a basis for price action.

To the fullest practicable extent the Administrator will provide for adjustments in the ceiling prices of reconverting manufacturers by means of industry-wide action. Where the industry has continued to produce the commodity in substantial volume, the usual standards of the Office will be applied to determine the need for an industry-wide increase. Where production has been lower in volume, however, the industry-wide action will ordinarily take the following form: The Price Administrator will announce an industry-wide percentage "increase factor" for a particular product or product line. Any manufacturer of such a product may then increase his 1941 price for the product (or such other base-date price as the Administrator may specify) by the amount of this "increase factor." If the resulting figure is higher than his existing ceiling price, he may take that figure as his new ceiling price.

The Administrator recognizes that this program of industry-wide actions, which is being carried out in consultation with the respective industries involved, may not adequately meet the needs of some reconverting firms with respect to a particular product in the following situations:

(a) Where their industry does not seek an industry "increase factor" on the product.

(b) Where the determination of their industry's "increase factor" awaits the completion of surveys of the industry's increases in wage rates and in material prices.

(c) Where the Administrator has denied an "increase factor" to their industry or where the "increase factor," when issued, does not remove hardship in their particular cases.

(d) Where their industry is not eligible for an "increase factor" because it has remained in substantial production of

the product throughout the war, and no industry-wide price increase for the product is required by the applicable standards.

This supplementary order is designed to provide individual adjustments for reconverting manufacturers in these situations. It is not designed to establish a general level of prices for a commodity which the Administrator will consider appropriate for the reconversion period.

ARTICLE II—ELIGIBILITY OF MANUFACTURERS FOR ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 2. *Who are "reconverting manufacturers."* This order applies to you if you are a "reconverting manufacturer." For the purposes of this order, you will be considered a reconverting manufacturer if you satisfy either Test I or Test II, stated below, and if you are not eligible for reconversion pricing under Supplementary Order No. 118. (That order deals with manufacturers whose civilian production in 1941 did not exceed \$200,000 and is not expected to exceed that amount in the year following reconversion.)

Test I. You are a "reconverting manufacturer" if the product on which you seek an adjustment is a "reconversion product." A "reconversion product" is any product listed at the end of this order in Appendix A. From time to time products not now on this list will be added to it. In general, the products now listed, and those which will be listed later, are products which as a result of the needs of the war program were not produced at all during 1944 or were produced only in limited volume.

Test II. You are a "reconverting manufacturer," with respect to the product for which you seek an adjustment, if the following three conditions are satisfied:

(a) The product for which you are seeking an adjustment is one which is listed at the end of this order in Appendix B or is a product whose maximum prices are fixed by one of the following regulations:

MPR 188—Manufacturers' Maximum Prices for Specified Consumers' Goods Other Than Apparel.

MPR 254—New Small Firearms and Firearms Parts.

(b) For a period of at least 12 consecutive months between January 1, 1944 and June 30, 1945 your total dollar volume of sales (whether to your usual trade or for war uses) of the product was less than one-half your sales of the product in your last year of normal peacetime production, which will be presumed to be 1941 unless the contrary is shown.

(c) This reduction in dollar volume resulted from (1) governmental restrictions on the manufacture of the product or on the use of materials, facilities, or manpower, or (2) the use of your facilities for the production of war goods, or (3) other direct needs of the war effort.

Note: The term "product" or its synonym "product line" is used in this order to refer to all the styles, models, or other variations of a commodity which, taken together, are ordinarily considered as a product or product line. Each style, model or other variation is referred to as an "article."

SEC. 3. *Relation of this order to adjustment provisions in other maximum price regulations and orders.* If you are eligible under this order to apply for an adjustment in the maximum prices of

any product, you may not apply for an adjustment on that product under the provisions of the maximum price regulation applicable to that product or of any other order authorizing adjustments in maximum prices, unless the adjustment provision expressly permits such application.

SEC. 4. Adjustable pricing. You may agree to sell at a price which can be increased up to the ceiling price in effect at the time of delivery; however, unless you are specifically authorized by OPA you may not deliver or agree to deliver at prices to be adjusted upward in accordance with action taken by OPA after delivery. Such authorization may be given by order under this section when an application for adjustment in the ceiling price is pending under this order, but no authorization will be given unless it is necessary to promote distribution or production and will not interfere with the purposes of the stabilization laws. Ordinarily no authorization will be given for the adjustment after delivery of ceiling prices for sales at retail.

ARTICLE III—THE BASIC RULES FOR ADJUSTMENT

SEC. 5. General explanation. If you are a reconverting manufacturer as to a particular product which you made and delivered or offered to deliver in October 1941 (the "base month") you may apply for an adjustment in the ceiling prices of that product under this order and may calculate the amount of the adjustment to which you may be entitled, according to the rules of this Article III.

Broadly stated, this order provides for the adjustment in the ceiling price of a product for which you are eligible to apply, by adjusting the product's total cost in "your 1941 accounting period" (defined below) to reflect legal increases in materials prices and "approved" increases in basic wage rate schedules which have occurred between the base month and November 27, 1945, and adding to such adjusted total costs a profit factor equal to one-half the average percentage margin of profit over total cost for your industry or industry group in the peacetime period 1936-1939. (Where hardship which would impede reconversion will result from failure to take account of increases occurring after November 27, 1945, they will be taken into account.) The difference between your maximum price of the best-selling article in that line and a price constructed from your 1941 costs in the manner just described (if it is higher than your maximum price) is next expressed as a percentage of the maximum price. That percentage is applied to the other articles in the product line to derive a new maximum price for each article.

Because of the unavailability of precise cost data on a unit basis, and because of the difficulty of selecting an article in the product line which would be representative of the cost-price relationship over the entire line, OPA has worked out a method based on your profit and loss statement which you must use in calculating new maximum prices for the various products subject to this order.

In making the calculations you will need to become familiar with the following terms to which this order gives special meanings:

"Your 1941 accounting period." This refers to the accounting period which you choose to use, not shorter than a quarter nor longer than a year, which includes the base month and for which you make final adjustments in your accounts, including adjustments based on actual physical inventory.

"The best-selling article." This refers to the article in a product line which accounted for the greatest dollar volume of sales of the product in your 1941 accounting period.

"The largest-buying class of purchaser." This refers to the "class of purchaser" which accounted for the greatest dollar volume of sales of an article in your 1941 accounting period. (The term "class of purchaser" has the same meaning in this order as in the General Maximum Price Regulation.)

"The October 1941 price." This refers to the "highest price charged" by you during October 1941 for an article, to a particular class of purchaser. (The term "highest price charged" has the same meaning in this order as in the General Maximum Price Regulation.)

(NOTE: The understanding of the method for calculating the adjustment will be aided if the following sections are read together with Form 611-2488R.)

SEC. 6. How to find the amount of the adjustment to which you are entitled. To find the amount, if any, by which you may increase your ceilings for each product on which you are eligible for an adjustment, you apply the rules in the next two sections. Section 7 tells you how to make the proper adjustment in your total costs. Section 8 tells how, after making that adjustment, you can calculate and apply a price increase factor to your ceilings. In applying these rules, base your calculations on your profit and loss statement for your 1941 accounting period for the smallest unit of your business for which you regularly maintain separate accounts and which includes the product on which you are eligible for an adjustment. This profit and loss statement may therefore be for a department, division, plant, subsidiary or any other appropriate segregation of the accounts of your company. If your accounts are not subdivided, the profit and loss statement will include your entire business. The profit and loss statement may, of course, include products which are not eligible for an adjustment under this order.

If you seek an adjustment for more than one product, a separate report must be made on Form 611-2488R for each of them, applying the rules set out below to each product.

The Administrator may revise the amount of the adjustment to which you are entitled, either upward or downward, whenever he finds that the profit and loss statement you used is not a suitable one for the purpose of computing the amount of the adjustment under this supplementary order, because of its unrepresentative character in relation to the product on which the adjustment

is sought, or to your overall operation. In such a case, the revision will bring the adjustment into line with the adjustments otherwise allowed under this order.

SEC. 7. How to adjust your 1941 total costs. To adjust your 1941 total costs, proceed as follows:

(a) **Adjustment for increases in materials prices.** Using your profit and loss statement for the 1941 accounting period, adjust your total cost figure by increasing the items in the statement for materials used by an amount which reflects the legal increases since October 1941 in the prices of the materials used in the product on which you are applying. In so doing, observe the following rules:

(1) **The period over which to measure the increase.** The legal increase since October 1941 in the price of a material means the difference between its existing ceiling price and the price you paid for it as recorded on an invoice dated October 1, 1941 or the first invoice dated thereafter during that month. If you had no invoice during that month, use the last preceding invoice dated earlier than October 1941. If sales of a particular material you use are not subject to price control, the legal increase means the difference between the price you will actually have to pay and the October 1941 price. Both the October 1941 price and the existing ceiling price (or the current price, if uncontrolled), must be the price applicable to a purchase in normal quantities from the identical supplier, who was one of your principal sources of supply for that material during your 1941 accounting period.

(2) **Increases to be disregarded.** (i) Because they are temporary and provide opportunities for cost inflation, materials price increases not resulting from changes in the general level of materials prices must be disregarded. (Among these are price increases resulting from purchases in small quantities, or from a shift to a new supplier of the same class, except where former supplier is no longer in the business of supplying the same general type of material, or from a more distant or a different class of supplier, or those resulting from any other departing practices.)

(ii) Although you will report your current ceiling prices for materials, OPA will not take into account increases in the ceiling prices of materials which took place after November 27, 1945, unless failure to do so would result in hardship impeding reconversion.

(3) **When "materials cost increase factors" must be used.** For greater uniformity in the calculation of certain materials price increases, the Administrator will announce "materials cost increase factors" from time to time. These will be percentage figures based on studies of some categories of important basic materials and parts which OPA conducts. You must apply such a factor in place of any increase you have had in the price of the material covered by the factor, regardless of whether the factor is higher or lower.

If you have not used a materials price increase factor announced by OPA either

before you filed your application or before an order setting your new maximum prices was issued, OPA will substitute the factor for the increase in materials cost which you have reported and adjust your prices accordingly. If such a factor is announced after your order is issued which is substantially different from the materials price increase you used, OPA may revise your order to give effect to the materials cost increase factor so announced. Appendix D contains these factors.

(4) *How to calculate the increase.* To find the amount by which the item for materials is to be increased multiply that item by the percentage which reflects the legal increases in the prices of the materials used in the manufacture of the product on which you are applying. This percentage is the weighted average of those increases calculated in one of the following two ways:

(i) If you maintain materials inventory controls which would enable you to calculate the dollar value of individual materials entering into the manufacture of the reconversion product during your 1941 accounting period, the weighted average may be computed by multiplying the percentage increase in each of those materials by the dollar value of that material used in your 1941 accounting period and dividing the sum of these figures by the total dollar value of all the materials used in the manufacture of the product during that period.

(ii) If you have no such records, or if the use of such records would prove burdensome, you may calculate the weighted average percentage increase on the basis of a bill of materials covering the best-selling article in the product line. In this case you first calculate the dollar value of each material used in the production of one unit of the best-selling article in October 1941 by multiplying the physical quantity of each material in the bill of materials by its October 1941 price. You next multiply this per unit material cost of each material by its percentage increase since October 1941 and divide the sum of these figures by the total unit material cost in October 1941.

Form 611-2488R contains instructions for making these calculations.

(5) *"Materials" and "total costs".* "Materials" includes materials, parts and components and also purchased services rendered in connection with the processing of materials. "Total cost" includes the cost of labor and materials, direct and indirect, entering into the factory cost of the article, other elements of factory overhead, and selling, general and administrative expense, but does not include any amount for profit or for income and excess profits taxes.

(b) *Adjustments for increases in basic wage rate schedules.* Using your profit and loss statement, adjust your total cost figure by increasing the items in the statement for labor costs entering into factory costs by an amount which reflects your "approved" increases in basic wage rate schedules between October 1, 1941, and November 27, 1945. An "approved" increase is one which the Price Administrator is permitted to take into account under the Supplementary Wage and Salary Regulations issued by

the Office of Stabilization Administration on December 5, 1945.

A "basic wage rate" is the single rate or established range of rates for a given job classification. A "basic wage rate schedule" includes all the basic wage rates and rate ranges of a plant at a particular time. An increase in basic wage rate schedules is an increase in a single rate or range of rates applying to a job classification. It does not include increases to individual employees which do not alter the job classification rate or rate ranges.

(Since the adjustment for the labor item is for all of the labor costs entering into factory costs, it includes changes in the compensation paid to supervisory or other factory personnel whether in wages or salaries, provided the compensation to the employee is normally included as part of your factory cost.)

Where there has been a change in a range of rates, measure this from the point in the middle of the old range to the corresponding midpoint in the new range.

Example: If in October 1941 the range of rates for a particular job classification was from 45 cents to 55 cents per hour and in 1943 it became from 48 cents to 60 cents per hour, the change is to be measured from 50 cents, which is the middle point between the low and the high of the old range, and 54 cents, the midpoint between the low and the high of the new range. The difference between the two midpoints, 4 cents, is the amount of the increase in this basic wage rate.

If you have obtained approval of an increase in basic wage rate schedules after November 27, 1945, OPA will take it into consideration in fixing the amount of your adjustment if consideration must be given to the "approved" increase to prevent hardship impeding reconversion.

SEC. 8. How to calculate the adjustment in your ceiling prices. After you have adjusted your total cost figure in the profit and loss statement by the allowable increases in materials and labor, you add a profit allowance to these costs to arrive at a "projected total sales" figure. This figure is then compared with the actual total sales figure in the statement. If "projected total sales" are higher than actual total sales, then you are entitled to an adjustment by the percentage by which "projected total sales" exceed actual total sales. This percentage is applied to the October 1941 prices of the product. The result is your new ceiling price unless the adjusted price is lower than your maximum price inclusive of any adjustments allowed either to you individually or to your industry. In making these calculations, proceed as follows:

Step 1. Multiply your total costs adjusted as provided in section 7 by the profit factor (one-half the 1936-1939 average percentage profit margin over costs) provided by OPA for the industry or industry group which manufactures the product. The result is your "projected profit."

NOTE: In Appendix C OPA has listed 1936-1939 profit factors for products on which price adjustments are likely to be authorized under this order using the narrowest industry group which includes the industry making the product and for which OPA has adequate profit data.

Step 2. Add the projected profit to the adjusted total costs to get a "projected total sales" figure.

Step 3. If your projected total sales are less than your actual total sales during the 1941 accounting period you are not entitled to any adjustment under this order. If they are higher, divide your projected total sales by your actual total sales as shown in your 1941 profit and loss statement. The resulting figure will be above 1.00 if you are entitled to any adjustment.

Example: Suppose your accounts were not subdivided, and you had a total cost for the calendar year 1941 of \$1,000,000 and total sales of \$1,080,000. Adjusted to reflect increases in materials prices and wage rates, the total cost is \$1,100,000. The profit factor furnished by OPA, 5 percent on cost, when applied to the adjusted total cost, gives a projected dollar profit of \$55,000. The adjusted total cost of \$1,100,000 and the projected dollar profit of \$55,000 are then added to compute a projected total sales of \$1,155,000.

To find the figure by which the prices yielding the actual total sales of \$1,080,000 must be multiplied to produce the projected total sales of \$1,155,000, the latter figure must be divided by the former. \$1,155,000 divided by \$1,080,000 equals 1.069.

Step 4. Multiply the figure you found in Step 3 by the October 1941 price of the best-selling article in the product line to the largest-buying class of purchaser of that article. This gives the adjusted maximum price for the best-selling article to that class of purchaser.

Step 5. Find the percentage, if any, by which the adjusted maximum price for the best-selling article exceeds its maximum price to the same class of purchaser (exclusive of any adjustments allowed in that price either to you individually or to your industry).

Step 6. Increase by the percentage found in Step 5 your existing maximum price (exclusive of any adjustments allowed in that price either to you individually or to your industry) to each other class of purchaser of the best-selling article and to each class of purchaser of every other article in the same product line. The result in each instance is your adjusted maximum price. This percentage increase is applicable to all of the articles in the product line, even though the maximum price for a particular article is established or approved after an order has been issued fixing the amount of your adjustment under this order. (In the event the best-selling article is no longer subject to price control, complete this step using as a basis for the calculations the maximum price for the best-selling article which prevailed at the time the exemption or suspension became effective, exclusive of any adjustment in that price allowed either to you individually or to your industry.)

NOTE 1: A discount or allowance, such as a "cash discount," which is applicable to all your classes of purchasers, must be applied after the adjusted ceiling price has been calculated.

NOTE 2: In issuing an order to you, OPA may provide that your percentage adjustment under this order is a percentage to be applied to your maximum prices inclusive of any adjustments previously allowed, instead of a percentage to be applied to the maximum prices exclusive of any previously allowed adjustments, as calculated under Step 6.

NOTE 3: If between October 1941 and March 1942 (or any other period used as a base period for fixing ceiling prices), you changed your prices for the various articles in the product line or your discounts to classes of purchasers, or if the OPA authorized such changes after your ceilings were established, and the change was not uniform for all of the articles, do not use Steps 5 and 6. Instead, find your adjusted maximum price for each article in the product line to each class of purchaser in the same manner as you found your adjusted maximum price

for the best-selling article to your largest-buying class of purchaser as provided in Step 4.

This procedure will not enable you to obtain the benefit of the adjustments under this order for articles not having an October 1941 price, including articles for which maximum prices are established subsequent to the authorization of your adjustment. To derive a percentage amount to apply to the maximum prices of such articles, calculate the average percentage by which the adjusted maximum price exceeds the maximum price before the adjustment (exclusive of any previously authorized adjustments) of all articles in the product line for which both October 1941 prices and ceiling prices are available.

ARTICLE IV—ADJUSTMENTS IN SPECIAL CASES

SEC. 9. A manufacturer for whom October 1941 is not a representative month. Though you made the product for which you are seeking an adjustment during 1941, you may find that October 1941 is clearly not an appropriate month from which to measure changes in your costs and prices. Thus, you may have had to cease making certain of the products to be adjusted before October 1941, or the production of some products may have been carried on under conditions which were clearly not representative because of conversion to war work or for seasonal or other reasons. Or you may have had no October 1941 prices because you did not deliver or offer to deliver the product in that month. In any such case, you must select as a base month the month nearest to October 1941 (but before January 1, 1942) in which conditions of production were representative and during which you delivered or offered to deliver the product.

In applying the rules in Articles III and IV after selecting a month other than October 1941 as a base month, you must use the base month you selected in place of October 1941 wherever the rules refer to October 1941.

SEC. 10. A manufacturer who does not have ceiling prices for the October 1941 best-selling article. The rules in section 8 for calculating your adjustment cannot be applied in these two situations:

(a) After October 1941 and before March 1942 (or any other period used as a base period for fixing ceiling prices) you changed one or more of the features of the October 1941 best-selling article so that it is not the same article as the article for which you now have a ceiling price.

(b) You discontinued selling the October 1941 best-selling article after October 1941 and before March 1942 (or the period used to fix ceiling prices) so that you do not have a ceiling price for it.

In order to get the benefit for such a product of the adjustment for which this order provides, you should apply for and report a ceiling price for the October 1941 best-selling article under the regulation applying to its sales even though you do not expect to sell it. By using the ceiling price which you propose in that report when you calculate the

amount of the adjustment under Section 8, you can find the percentage by which you may increase the maximum prices of all the articles in the product line which you are going to sell.

Example of the first situation: Suppose the October 1941 best-selling article in your line of electric irons was Model ABC, which had a handle made of metal with a cork surface. In January 1942, you changed Model ABC by substituting an all-plastic handle, and by February 1942, you had stopped offering to sell Model ABC with the metal-cork handle. Since ceilings for electric irons were first controlled by the General Maximum Price Regulation on the basis of March 1942 prices, you have no ceiling price for your October 1941 best-selling article, that is, the Model ABC with a metal-cork handle. Before you can proceed to calculate your adjustment under this order for electric irons you must first propose a ceiling price for it under the applicable regulation (in this case, MPR No. 188), even though you do not expect to make it.

Example of the second situation: Suppose that in October 1941, you were manufacturing 15 models of metal kitchen tables. The best-seller was No. 1235. In December 1941 you decided to concentrate your production on only 5 models and therefore dropped No. 1235. You now have no ceiling price for it, because you were not offering it in March 1942. To calculate your adjustment for metal kitchen tables under this order you must first propose a ceiling price for No. 1235, under the regulation which applies to its sales, even though you do not expect to make it.

Having proposed a ceiling price for the October 1941 best-selling article, you will then be able to make the calculation called for in sections 7 and 8 by using that ceiling price whenever any of the steps in the calculation call for the use of the ceiling price of the best-selling article. Thus Step 4 in section 8 requires you to multiply the figure found in Step 3 by the October 1941 price of the best-selling article to the largest-buying class of purchaser, and then to see whether the resulting price is higher or lower than your existing maximum price for that article. If you do not have a maximum price for that article you cannot proceed with Step 4. But having proposed a ceiling price for the best-selling article you can make that comparison between the two prices and go on to Steps 5 and 6 to find a percentage amount by which you can increase the ceiling prices of all of the articles in the product line (including the changed model of the best-selling article in October 1941, if you changed the October 1941 best-selling article after October 1941 and the changed model has a ceiling price). In short, in order to complete the calculation of your adjustment, you will find your ceiling price for the October 1941 best-selling article, even though you may not need it for any other purpose because you do not expect to sell it, since without that ceiling price you would not be able to calculate your adjustment.

In these situations, you should calculate and report your ceiling price for the best-selling article at the same time as you submit your application for an adjustment under this order. For the purpose of your application, you may assume that OPA will approve your proposed ceiling price for the best-selling article and therefore you may use that price in calculating your adjustment. If OPA disapproves your proposed ceiling price for the best-selling article, it will recalculate your adjustment under this order on the basis of the ceiling price it approves.

SEC. 11. A manufacturer who does not have a ceiling price for any other article in the product line. After having calcu-

lated an adjustment for a product on the basis of the October 1941 best-selling article, you may find that you do not have a ceiling price for a particular article in the product line which you now propose to sell, either because it is a new model, or because you did not offer to sell it during the base period of the regulation which covers sales of the product. In that case you simply apply for, or calculate and report, your ceiling price for it under the regulation which applies to its sales. After that ceiling price is approved (or if disapproved, after the appropriate ceiling price has been determined) you add to that ceiling price the adjustment you are authorized to use in connection with the other articles in the product line.

SEC. 12. A manufacturer who is about to make a "reconversion product" which he did not make in 1941. A manufacturer may be a reconverting manufacturer as to a "reconversion product" listed in Appendix A even though he did not make it in 1941.

If you are about to make such a product, you apply for a ceiling price for that product under the regulation or order which covers its sales. The order which will be issued to you will state your ceiling price for the product under that regulation or order and may also provide for a percentage adjustment of that price which will be in line with the adjustment allowed manufacturers of that product under this supplementary order, or under any industry-wide action which is taken in connection with the product.

The Administrator, in acting upon your application, will consider such information as he may possess concerning such relevant factors as changes since 1941 in basic wage rate schedules and materials prices and changes since 1936-1939 in profit rates in the industry making the product. He will also consider, in appraising your need for adjustment, whether the articles you propose to make would be relatively low-price and low-margin in the range of articles made by manufacturers of the product.

SEC. 13. A manufacturer performing distributor's functions. This order will most often be used by manufacturers selling principally to wholesalers or to direct-buying retailers who customarily buy in large quantities. However, if your sales expense includes a substantial amount for the performance of functions ordinarily performed by wholesalers and retailers (as, for example, if you are a manufacturing retailer), you are also eligible to apply for adjustments under this order; but OPA will modify any adjustment granted so as to reflect the standards governing increases permitted to wholesalers and retailers.

SEC. 14. General orders applicable to special cases. From time to time, the Administrator may issue general orders pursuant to the authority of this section which may establish special rules or procedures for situations not specifically provided for by this order or which may modify or take the place of the rules or procedures established by this order. Any adjustments authorized by such general orders shall either be in line with

the adjustments authorized by this order, or the differences if any between the adjustments shall be no greater than the Administrator may find necessary to effectuate the purposes of this order.

ARTICLE V—PROCEDURAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 15. How reconverting manufacturers may obtain adjustments under this order. To apply for an adjusted maximum price under this order, you must file an application in duplicate on Form 611-2488R with the OPA District Office for the district in which your principal place of business is located. You may get copies of the form from any Regional or District OPA Office. If you qualify for adjusted maximum prices, OPA will issue an order under this section fixing new maximum prices or stating a percentage amount by which your maximum prices may be increased.

Before such an order is issued, you may not increase your maximum prices. If you do not qualify for an adjusted price or if your application is defective, OPA will give you appropriate notice. You may, of course, continue to sell at your existing lawful maximum prices.

SEC. 16. Wholesale and retail maximum prices. No increase in wholesale or retail maximum prices may be made as a result of increases in manufacturers' prices which may be authorized under this order unless the change at wholesale or retail is authorized either specifically or in a general order. This may be done under the authority of this order, provision being made for the price increases at wholesale or retail either in the order authorizing increases in the manufacturers' ceilings or in a general order applicable to wholesale and retail ceilings. Provision may be made in orders of either type for the pre-ticketing by the manufacturer of the retail price or for the use of some other method whereby the retailer and the consumer may readily be informed of the retail ceiling price of the product.

SEC. 17. Balanced production and distribution. As a condition of allowing any increase in prices under this order, the Administrator may require you to arrange the production by price lines and distribution among classes of purchasers of the products made by you so that they will be representative of your production and distribution in a specified past period for goods in a particular category. The Administrator may also require that any price increases allowed you be applied among articles or price lines in a manner consistent with the need, under the stabilization program, to maintain the production of lower-priced products.

SEC. 18. Transfers of businesses. The word "you" as used in this order applies to the business enterprise seeking the adjustment. In order to qualify as a reconverting manufacturer, or to find the October 1941 price for the best-selling article in the product line, or for any other reason, you may find it necessary to refer to, or rely on, the experience of a business enterprise which you succeeded. You may do this if the nature of the transfer to you was such that you succeeded to the ceiling prices of the

earlier enterprise under the provisions of section 5 of the General Maximum Price Regulation or would have done so if that section had been applicable to the transfer. Otherwise disregard your relationship to the earlier enterprise.

SEC. 19. Delegation of authority. Any Regional Administrator or District Director authorized by the appropriate Regional Administrator may take any action provided for in this supplementary order which the Administrator might otherwise take, except to issue general orders under section 14, or to revoke, revise or amend an order issued by the Administrator.

APPENDIX A

This appendix lists "reconversion products." From time to time the Administrator will add other products to this list.

For a product or product line to be listed in this appendix, the Administrator must find (a) That in 1944 its production was approximately one half or less of its production in its last representative period of peacetime production, and

(b) That this reduction in dollar volume resulted from (1) governmental restrictions on the manufacture of products or on the use of materials, facilities, or manpower, or (2) the use of facilities for the production of war goods, or (3) other direct needs of the war effort.

The Administrator may omit from the list a product which meets the above tests if in his judgment the purposes of the order will be effectuated, as to that product, without its being listed.

The list indicates the commodity price branch of the National Office having jurisdiction over the products listed.

PRODUCT LIST

BUILDING MATERIALS BRANCH

Butts and butt hinges.
Electrically operated control equipment as defined in Order 48 or MPR 591.
Flush doors which (1) have solid cores of any species of lumber except fir, larch, spruce or hemlock; and which (2) also have veneer faces of any species listed in section 26 (d) of RMPR 293.
Gas burners, except those designed for use with products subject to RMPR 136, but including conversion burners.
Gas fired and liquefied petroleum fired warm air furnaces including unit heaters.
Hardware, except butts and butt hinges (as covered by RPS 40, MPR 317, MPR 413, and MPR 591) limited to the following:
Awning hardware, including awning pulley.
Bright wire goods.
Builders' hardware, including miscellaneous shelf hardware.
Cabinet hardware.
Carded builders' hardware.
Furniture hardware, including slides and glides but not including casters.
Garage hardware.
Key blanks—all types and materials except plastic.
Lavatory hardware.
Mail boxes, except rural.
Overhead door hardware.
Refrigerator hardware.
Sash hardware, including sash pulleys.
Screen and screen door hardware, including grilles and guards.
Showcase hardware.
Low pressure valves designed to operate at pressures not exceeding 125 lbs. water working pressure limited to the following:
Boiler drains.
Low pressure stops.
Still faucets.
Stop and waste valves.

Mechanically operated commercial refrigeration and summer air conditioning equipment and accessories (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following:

Air conditioning units, self-contained.
Ice cream cabinets.
Hardening cabinets.
Insulated cold storage doors.
Refrigerated beverage coolers.
Refrigerated milk coolers.
Refrigerated water coolers.
Refrigerated counters and display cases.
Refrigerators over 16 cu. ft. capacity; commercial display reach-in walk-in.
Miscellaneous ferrous cast and sheet metal building materials (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following:

Batten strips.
Cabinets, when designed for under sink or under lavatory use.
Caps, corners and cornices.
Coal chutes.
Convactor enclosures and shields, all types, except those specifically designed for railroad use.
Formed valley, not including rolled valley.
Furnace accessories, all types, except those for portable space heaters and pot stoves.
Hydrants.
Incinerators, metal.
Iron and steel ceilings, gratings, and floorings.
Iron and steel hand rails and stairway guards.
Iron and steel stair treads.
Jackets for steam and hot water boilers.
Louvers.
Metal and metal bound weatherstripping.
Plumbing fixtures, metal clad wood only.
Prefabricated metal and metal covered store fronts.
Radiator enclosures and shields, all types except those specifically designed for railroad use.
Registers and grilles.
Ridge roll and accessories.
Road and curb boxes.
Shower stalls, enclosures, and doors, but not including shower curtains.
Shutters, metal and metal covered.
Sink tops when designed to mount plumbing fixtures and/or plumbing fixture fittings and trimmings.
Skylights.
Terrazzo strips.
Tie and timber connectors.
Tie rods and accessories, except bolts and nuts.
Ventilators, except marine.
Miscellaneous nonferrous cast and sheet metal building materials (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following:
Batten strips.
Caps, corners and cornices.
Convactor enclosures and shields, all types except those specifically designed for railroad use.
Formed valley, not including rolled valley.
Louvers.
Metal and metal bound weather stripping.
Plumbing fixtures, metal clad wood only.
Radiator enclosures and shields, all types except those specifically designed for railroad use.
Registers and grilles.
Ridge roll and accessories.
Skylights.
Terrazzo strips.
Ventilators, except marine.
Nonelectrically operated control equipment as defined in Order 48 of MPR 591.
Oil burners as covered by MPR 591 including conversion burners.
Plumbing fixtures, enameled cast iron only.
Plumbing fixtures, formed metal only.
Plumbing fixture, supply fittings and trimmings (primarily cast).
Plumbing fixture waste fittings and trimmings (primarily tubular).
Prefabricated commercial and industrial buildings; predominantly of metal.
Prefabricated farm buildings, predominantly of metal.

Prefabricated garages, predominantly of metal.

Steel boilers, as covered by MPR 591, limited to hot water supply, steam, hot water heating, and vapor heating boilers—domestic, and commercial—designed for less than 100 lbs. p. s. i. steam working pressure.

Stokers, all types with capacity of less than 1,200 lbs. per hour, including conversion stokers.

Window sashes, frames, moldings, and trim made of metal, including metal framed window and door screens (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following:

Bucks and partitions.

Combination screen and storm doors, metal and metal covered.

Combination screen and storm windows, metal and metal covered.

Doors, metal and metal covered, except airplane hangar doors.

Door sash and frames, metal and metal covered.

Metal framed screens.

Metal framed screen doors.

Moldings, bindings, and edgings.

Window sash and frames, metal and metal covered.

DURABLE GOODS PRICE BRANCH

Air conditioners, portable.

Aluminum ware.

Bicycles.

Carpet sweepers.

Caskets, metal.

Clocks (subject to MPR 188).

Electrical appliances, small (subject to MPR 188).

Fixtures, Office, store and institutional metal.

Furniture, household, metal.

Furniture and equipment, office, store and institutional, metal (subject to MPR 188).

Golf bags.

Golf clubs.

Lawnmowers (subject to MPR 188).

Machines, coin operated.

Machines, office (of the following categories):

(a) Check handling machines.

(b) Coin handling machine.

(c) Postage meter machines.

(d) Cash registers.

(e) Perforating, marking and cancelling machines.

(f) Stamp affixing machines.

(g) Office typewriters (except electric).

(h) Portable typewriters.

Machines, store (subject to MPR 188).

Mattresses, innerspring.

Musical instruments, metal.

Playground and gymnasium equipment.

Radios, phonographs and radio-phonograph combinations (except those subject to MPR 136).

Ranges, electric (except industrial).

Refrigerators, domestic, mechanical.

Safes and vaults.

Sewing machines (except industrial).

Scales, household, health.

Silver-plated flatware.

Skates, roller and ice.

Stoves, domestic, cooking and heating (except electric ranges).

Thermostats for use in gas and electric cooking ranges.

Toys, metal and rubber.

Vacuum cleaners (except industrial).

Washing machines, ironers and driers, domestic.

RUBBER, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS BRANCH

Bookcloth except artificial leather.

Oilcloth.

Rubber covered rolls.

Rubber flooring, mats and matting.

Sponge rubber goods under MPR 149 and MPR 220.

Window shade cloth, when processed for window shade use.

APPENDIX B

Products will be listed from time to time in this appendix which, though not meeting the standards for listing in Appendix A on an industry-wide basis, are likely to meet those standards in the cases of a considerable number of reconverting manufacturers. Where the Administrator finds that nearly all the products subject to a particular maximum price regulation might properly be listed in this appendix, he may list the regulation in section 2 of this order instead of listing the products here.

PRODUCT LIST

BUILDING MATERIALS BRANCH

Automatically operated storage water heaters, any fuel, as covered by MPR 591.

Domestic water softening and purifying equipment, as covered by MPR 591.

Flush doors which (1) have hollow cores of insulating board or of any species of lumber except fir, larch, spruce or hemlock; and which (2) also have veneer faces of any species listed in section 26 (d) of RMPR 293.

Heating and winter air conditioning equipment limited to the following:

Air valves.

Blast traps and strainers.

Coils, extended surface, finned, etc., except those manufactured from glass.

Radiator valves, return ells, etc.

Thermostatic traps and strainers.

Vent valves.

Low pressure valves designed to operate at pressures not exceeding 125 lbs. water working pressure limited to: ground key work: such as stops and cocks, except those items covered by RMPR 136, MPR 452, and except boiler drains, low pressure gate and globe valves, stops, sill faucets, stop and waste, and plumbing fixture supply fittings and trimmings.

Mechanically operated commercial refrigeration and summer air conditioning equipment and accessories as covered by MPR 591, except home and farm freezers.

Millwork specialties manufactured from any species, when made to be affixed to and become a permanent part of a building, as follows:

Complete gable frame and sash units.

Complete casement sash and window units (including frames).

Disappearing stairways.

Ironing boards.

Lock-joint or mitred trim, KD or set up.

Louvre frames.

Mantels, china, or corner closets and breakfast nooks.

Ornamental entrance frames.

Overhead garage doors.

Porch work.

Sectional kitchen units in the white.

Stock frames that cannot be priced from catalog 8-A, "Standard Pine Frames," published by the Pinney Printing Company, Clinton, Iowa.

Telephone and medicine cabinets.

Miscellaneous ferrous cast and sheet metal building materials (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following.

Air and fume conductors.

Flashings, except lead.

Furnace pipe and fittings, all sizes and types.

Hand dampers including fireplace dampers.

Pipe hangers, rests, and rollers, etc.

Rainwater disposal devices.

Smoke pipe, fittings, and accessories, all types and sizes, but not including smoke stacks or breechings.

Stove pipe, fittings, all types and sizes.

Miscellaneous nonferrous cast and sheet metal building materials (subject to MPR 591) limited to the following:

Air and fume conductors.

Bathroom accessories.

Flashings, except lead.

Permanently installed lawn sprinkler equipment.

Rainwater disposal devices.

Padlocks.

Plumbing drainage staples and specialties as covered by MPR 591 except as covered by RPS 100, including grease and oil separators and boiler stands.

Tanks and vessels, such as domestic fuel oil storage tanks, domestic water tanks, expansion tanks, hydropneumatic tanks, range boilers, septic tanks, solar tanks, water heater tanks, water purification tanks, water storage tanks, all limited to 585 gallons and smaller made from steel 7 gauge and lighter or other metals of equivalent thickness, noncode pressure and non-pressure, coated and noncoated, lined and unlined, excluding leg tanks, skid tanks and tanks specifically designed for use with industrial equipment subject to the provisions of MPR 136 and those products commonly known as pans and cans, pails and buckets, shipping containers, refuse receptacles, drip and waste receivers.

Valves and pipe fittings, limited to the following:

Clamps and couplings, except garden hose clamps and couplings.

Fabricated pipe, with or without fittings.

Grease and oil pressure valves and fittings.

Hose fittings, except for garden hose.

Irrigation gates and valves.

Nozzles, except for garden hose.

Spigots and gates, but not including plumbing fixture supply fittings and trimmings.

DURABLE GOODS PRICE BRANCH

Wool floor coverings. (The term "wool floor coverings" means loom woven floor coverings, the surface of which contains at least 25 percent wool. The term includes only floor coverings of axminster, velvet, tapestry, wilton, brussels, chenille, smyrna and ingrain types of weave, and all variations of these types of weaves, if woven on a loom. It also includes floor coverings having a synthetic or leno back if the essential wearing part of the article is loom woven.)

METALS BRANCH

Steel sheet pipe culverts.

APPENDIX C

In this Appendix there are listed the profit factors which are to be used in calculating maximum prices under this order. Each factor represents one-half the average margin over cost for the years 1936-1939 for the industry or industry group designated, as determined by the Administrator.

The profit factors are collected in two lists. In List I are factors for specified industries. In List II are factors for groups of industries. As further studies of specific industries are completed, factors for those industries will be added to List I, and the products made by those industries will thereafter be priced by the List I factor instead of the List II factor. If there is a factor in List I which applies to the industry making the product whose ceiling you are adjusting, you must use that factor rather than a factor in List II which might otherwise be applicable.

The factors listed in this Appendix will be the subject of continuing review and may be revised from time to time. If you find that a profit factor which you have used in calculating the maximum prices of a product has been increased by such a revision or in connection with the specification of the prod-

uct in List I, you may apply to your OPA District Office for a recalculation of your maximum prices, using the new factor in place of the factor you originally used.

NOTE: Attention is directed to the fact that the factors listed do not disclose the relative profitability of the industries or industry groups listed. Profitability is measured by rate of return on net worth or investment. This in turn depends not merely on the ratio of the margin between net sales income and total costs to total costs, which is reflected in the listed factors, but also on the rate of turn over of the product and the net worth of, or investment in, the industry. Thus, an industry with a profit factor of 4.0 may be more profitable than an industry with a profit factor of 8.0.

Attention is also directed to the fact that the inclusion of a profit factor for an industry or an industry group does not necessarily mean that the products made by this industry are eligible for adjustment. A product is eligible for adjustment only if it is listed in Appendix A or B, or covered by one of the regulations listed in section 2.

LIST I—PROFIT FACTORS FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

	Factor (percent)
Aluminum cooking utensils (sheet).....	6.2
Aluminum cooking utensils (cast).....	2.3
Bicycles.....	3.8
Butts and hinges as covered by RPS 40, MPR 413, and MPR 591.....	6.3
Clocks.....	4.3
Coin operated machines.....	2.4
Domestic fuel oil storage tanks as covered by RPS 96 and MPR 591.....	1.7
Domestic stoves (coal and wood, oil gas combinations, gas cooking and gas heating).....	3.7
Domestic washing machines and ironers.....	2.6
Electrically operated control equipment as covered by MPR 591.....	12.5
Gas burners as covered by MPR 591.....	7.2
Gas fired and liquefied petroleum fired warm air furnaces including unit heaters as covered by MPR 591.....	7.5
Hardware as covered by RPS 40, MPR 317, MPR 416, and MPR 591, but not including butts and butt hinges, or padlocks.....	3.0
Heating and winter air conditioning equipment as covered by MPR 591.....	3.2
Household scales.....	4.1
Leather luggage.....	3.5
Lighting fixtures.....	2.6
Low pressure valves designed to operate at pressures not exceeding 125 lbs. water working pressure as covered by MPR 591.....	3.2
Mechanically operated commercial refrigeration and summer air conditioning equipment and accessories as covered by MPR 591.....	4.9
Metal caskets.....	1.6
Metal household furniture.....	2.4
Metal office furniture.....	5.4
Metal toys.....	5.1
Miscellaneous ferrous cast and sheet metal building materials as covered by MPR 591.....	2.1
Miscellaneous nonferrous cast and sheet metal building materials as covered by MPR 591.....	5.2
Musical instruments (except pianos and organs).....	3.1
Nonelectrically operated control equipment as covered by MPR 591.....	6.2
Office and store machines.....	8.9
Oil burners, including conversion oil burners as covered by MPR 591.....	6.5
Padlocks as covered by RPS 40 and MPR 591.....	3.0
Plated, solid and hollow silverware.....	3.4
Plumbing drainage staples and specialties as covered by MPR 591.....	1.8
Plumbing fixtures, enameled cast iron only.....	5.9

LIST I—PROFIT FACTORS FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES—Continued

	Factor (percent)
Plumbing fixtures, formed metal only.....	2.6
Plumbing fixture supply fittings and trimmings.....	5.7
Plumbing fixture waste fitting and trimmings.....	3.7
Radio cabinets.....	3.7
Radios and phonographs.....	3.0
Safes and vaults.....	3.9
Small firearms.....	4.7
Steel boilers as covered by MPR 591.....	7.2
Stock millwork covered by RMPR 293.....	2.2
Stokers as covered by MPR 591.....	5.5
Tanks and vessels as covered by RPS 96 and MPR 591.....	1.7
Vacuum cleaners.....	3.9
Valves and pipe fittings, except low pressure valves as covered by MPR 591.....	3.4
Watches:	
Jewelled.....	7.7
Non-jewelled.....	4.3
Watch cases.....	5.5
Window sashes, frames, moldings, and trim made of metal, including metal framed window and door screens as covered by MPR 591.....	2.9
Wood and upholstered furniture.....	1.6
Wool floor coverings.....	3.1

LIST II—PROFIT FACTORS FOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

Beds, mattresses, etc.....	3.2
Cooking and kitchen utensils made of metal (except aluminum ware).....	2.4
Hand tools (except edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws).....	4.4
Miscellaneous hardware (excluding products under MPR 591).....	5.1
Miscellaneous nonferrous metal products.....	5.2
Other miscellaneous durable products.....	3.6
Other wood products.....	3.6
Small electrical appliances.....	4.9
Sporting goods.....	3.1

APPENDIX D

This appendix lists materials increase factors to be used in connection with your calculations under this order. Each factor represents the average percentage increase in price over the October 1941 level of prices for the particular material. Whenever a factor is listed for a material which you use, that factor must be used in the calculation of the weighted average increase in materials prices, regardless of the actual price increase which you have experienced in the purchase of that material.

These increase factors are set forth in two lists. List I contains specific factors for a number of materials used in particular industries. List II contains general factors covering materials used in a variety of reconversion industries. If the material is included in List I you must use the factor appearing in that list for that particular material, instead of any general factor appearing in List II which might otherwise be applicable.

Additional factors may be added to both lists from time to time. The factors listed, as well as any which may be added, cover materials with respect to which unusual difficulties will be encountered in verifying that the individual increase has been reported in conformance with the requirements of the order and in the purchase of which temporary cost increases are likely to be encountered.

NOTE: The factors listed in this appendix are not, of course, to be regarded as increases which a particular supplier of the material is authorized to take where his own ceiling reflects a lower percentage increase above his October 1941 price. These factors represent the average increase in the prices of the materials on an industry-wide basis, calcu-

lated in conformance with the particular standards established by this order, which OPA will recognize in handling applications. As such, they reflect not only industry-wide increases which have been authorized by OPA during the period that the prices of the material have been subject to control, but in addition, such increases as are attributable to price movements between October 1941 and the time ceilings were first established (if later than October 1941), to individual adjustments, the purchase of materials in October 1941 below the prevailing market level and to other causes.

LIST I—MATERIALS INCREASE FACTORS FOR SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES

	Factor (percent)
Mattress materials:	
Cartons and packing materials.....	25.3
Cover fabrics:	
Damask ticking.....	27.8
Drill, printed.....	20.9
Sateen ticking.....	41.3
Sheeting, printed.....	25.9
Woven ticking.....	42.8
Filling materials:	
Linters.....	13.2
Other filling materials.....	26.4
Radio parts:	
Cabinets:	
Metal, stamped.....	10.0
Plastic.....	5.0
Wood, including fabric and leather covered when made principally of wood.....	18.0
Capacitors, fixed, all types except mica ¹	16.4
Chokes ¹	16.1
Coils, including RF and IF ¹	26.3
Condensers, variable, all types including padders and trimmers ¹	16.5
Electric phonographs or phonograph recorders or electric phonographs combined with radios, parts and subassemblies ¹	11.5
Resistors, fixed and variable ¹	9.5
Sockets ¹	9.5
Speakers and speaker parts ¹	19.6
Switches ¹	9.5
Transformers, radio power and audio ¹	16.1
Tubes.....	10.4
Vibrators ¹	16.1

¹The factors covering these parts reflect adjustments which have been granted on an industry-wide basis only. In the processing of applications covering radio receiving sets and radio phonographs, the OPA will allow an additional tolerance of 3 percentage points to cover the increase in the general level of prices of such parts above the stated percentage resulting from further adjustments granted individual manufacturers.

LIST II—GENERAL MATERIALS INCREASE FACTORS

	Factor (percent)
Bearings.....	0
Brass mill products—sheet, strip, bar, tubing, etc.....	0
Castings:	
Copper and copper base—gravity poured—October 1941 price (cents per pound):	
Less than 25.....	18.0
25.01 to 30.....	13.0
30.01 to 35.....	9.0
35.01 to 40.....	7.0
More than 40.....	5.0
Die castings (the term "die castings" means any casting, rough or machined, produced by injection of molten non-ferrous metal in a metal die under pressure. It includes die castings which contain inserts or other pieces incorporated by a casting operation but does not include assemblies joined together by any operation other than casting).....	10.0

LIST II—GENERAL MATERIALS INCREASE FACTORS—
continued

	Factor (percent)
Castings—Continued	
Gray iron	24.0
Malleable iron	14.0
Steel:	
Carbon	11.0
Manganese	4.0
Containers, corrugated or solid fiber	30.0
Cord sets, electric	10.0
Crates and boxes, industrial, wire-bound and nailed wood, cleated fiber	50.0
Fabric, coated and combined:	
Oil coated	15.0
Pyroxylin coated and combined	12.0
Rubber coated and combined	10.0
Forgings, ferrous (this refers to all products of iron and commonly known as forgings and includes forgings upon which such supplementary operations as trimming, coining, testing, inspecting, heat treating, welding, machining, plating or other surface coating operations have been performed)	9.0
Gears, pinions, sprockets, except automotive	0
Glass, fabricated products, except building glass products	10.0
Metals, unfabricated:	
Copper ingots, cakes, and wire bars	0
Iron, pig	7.8
Lead, pig	11.1
Nickel, shot or ingot	0
Nickel silver	0
Tin, pig	0
Zinc, slab	13.8
Motors and generators, electrical, fractional horsepower including electric phonograph motors of all types, but excluding toy motors	9.0
Plastic parts, including parts made in whole or in part of plastics materials by molding, laminating, casting, extruding, machining, grinding, forming, punching, stamping, or other fabrication process	10.0
Plastics materials (the term "plastics materials" means any of the natural or synthetic organic materials made from cellulose, proteins, hydrocarbons, or resins which can be molded under heat and/or pressure, extruded, cast, or fabricated into various shapes. It includes vulcanized fiber but does not include synthetic rubber)	0
Rubber, fabricated parts, including molded, extruded, lathe-cut, and chemically-blown sponge	12.0
Screw machine products, except bolts, nuts, screws and rivets	10.0
Stampings, metal, except forgings, non-ferrous mill products, wire goods, or steel mill products. (The term "metal stampings" means stamped or pressed metal products which are mechanically processed by the use of dies and upon which further operations may or may not have been performed, when sold unassembled. A metal stamping may consist of two or more stamped pieces which have been permanently joined by methods such as brazing, riveting, soldering or welding)	10.0
Steel:	
Bars, cold rolled	4.0
Bars, hot rolled	5.0
Rods, cold rolled	0
Sheets, cold rolled	0
Sheets, hot rolled	5.0
Stainless	0
Strip, cold rolled	0
Strip, hot rolled	0
Tubing	0
Wire, spring	0
Switches, electrical	0

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LIST II—GENERAL MATERIALS INCREASE FACTORS—
continued

	Factor (percent)
Wire, electrical	0
Bare copper	0
Lead wire	0
Magnet, enameled	0
Portable cord, including lamp, heater, and heat resisting	10.0
Resistance	0
Wood parts:	
Small dimension (cut stock)	32.0
Striking tool handles	45.0
Turned and shaped products	30.0

This revised supplementary order shall become effective on the 5th day of February 1946.

NOTE: The reporting requirements of this order have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2032; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:52 a. m.]

[RMPP 289, Amdt. 44]

PART 1351—FOOD AND FOOD PRODUCTS

DAIRY PRODUCTS

NOTE: A correction of the statement of considerations involved in the issuance of Amendment 44 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 289 was filed with the Division of the Federal Register as F.R. Doc. 46-2052 (NP) on February 5, 1946, at 11:59 a. m.

PART 1356—COOKERS AND HEATERS

[MPR 64, Amdt. 4]

DOMESTIC COOKING AND HEATING STOVES

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 64 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2 (a) is amended to read as follows:

(a) This regulation covers all sales of domestic cooking and heating stoves by a manufacturer to any person. As used in this regulation, a "manufacturer" is (1) a person who operates a factory in which stoves are manufactured or assembled, or (2) a person who regularly sells private brand stoves to jobbers or distributors, or (3) a person who sells to purchasers for resale private brand stoves, patterns or dies for which he owns.

Under the circumstances set forth in section 11 of this regulation, an order under this regulation may also establish maximum prices for sales of stoves by wholesalers and retailers. Unless such an order has been issued, ceiling prices for sales by persons other than the manufacturer are governed by the provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation, or Maximum Price Regulation No. 210.

2. Section 12, modification of provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 64 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 12. Modification of provisions of this regulation. The provisions of this regulation as applied to classes of commodities or persons subject thereto may be modified by orders of general applicability issued under this section.

Orders may also be issued under this section, at the request of a manufacturer, altering his zoning practices and prices and those of his distributors and dealers accordingly, when it appears that no increase in the general level of prices of articles covered by this regulation will result.

This amendment shall become effective on the 11th day of February 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2027; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:51 a. m.]

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES

[SR 14E, Amdt. 28]

MODIFICATION OF MAXIMUM PRICES ESTABLISHED BY GENERAL MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION FOR CERTAIN TEXTILES, LEATHER AND APPAREL

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 2.7 is amended by adding thereto paragraph (u) to read as follows:

(u) Wholesalers' maximum prices for ducks (in the grey). (1) This paragraph applies to sales at wholesale of ducks (in the grey) for which producers' maximum prices are established by Maximum Price Regulation No. 118.²

(2) The maximum price for sales at wholesale of ducks (in the grey) in bale or case lots shall be the seller's net cost³ of the product increased by the application of a .915 divisor.

(3) The maximum price for sales at wholesale of ducks (in the grey) in the quantities or in the form named below shall be the price computed in accordance with subparagraph (2) above, increased by the following applicable premium:

(i) For lots of less than three-fourths of a bale or case, add 2¢ per pound.

(ii) For cut lengths prepared by the wholesaler to meet the written specifications:

¹ 10 F.R. 1183, 2014, 4156, 7117, 7497, 7667, 9337, 9540, 9963, 10021, 11401, 12601, 12812, 13271, 13692, 13826, 14506, 14742, 15007, 15036, 15467; 11 F.R. 115, 348, 405, 407.

² 8 F.R. 12186, 12934; 9 F.R. 401, 10088, 10925, 14211, 14383, 14676; 10 F.R. 705, 857, 1492, 2025, 3875, 8134, 8979, 10310, 14063, 15472. Duck ceilings in Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 were increased by Amendment No. 3 to Supplementary Order No. 131.

³ Net cost is defined in paragraph (a) (5) of this regulation, as follows: "Net cost" is the cost stated on your supplier's invoice less all available discounts and plus your freight charges, if any, from the producer's mill to your place of storage."

tions of the customer, add '2¢ per pound and 3¢ per yard.

This amendment shall become effective February 5, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2031; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:52 a. m.]

PART 1418—TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

[2d Rev. MPR 183, Amdt. 18]

CONCRETE REINFORCING BARS AND HYDRATED LIME IN PUERTO RICO

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment, issued simultaneously herewith, has been filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation 183 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 2.8 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 2.8 Concrete reinforcing bars—
(a) *Maximum prices.* The maximum prices for sales of concrete reinforcing bars by any person shall be:

Size:	Ceiling price (per 100 lbs.)
1 1/4"	4.50
1 1/2"	4.50
1 3/4"	4.50
2"	4.50
2 1/4"	4.50
2 1/2"	4.55
2 3/4"	4.65
3"	4.85
3 1/4"	5.50

2. Section 14.5 is added to read as follows:

SEC. 14.5 Hydrated lime—(a) *Maximum prices.* The maximum prices for hydrated lime shall be as follows:

Item	At whole- sale	At retail
No. 400 mesh (imported from continental United States).....	Per ton \$22.65	Per 50 lbs. \$0.70
No. 400 mesh (manufactured in Puerto Rico).....	20.80	.70

This amendment shall become effective February 10, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2028; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:51 a. m.]

* 10 F.R. 7635, 8933, 9223, 9227, 10224, 10976, 11666, 11811, 12555, 12744, 12745, 12961, 13230, 14247, 15173; 11 F.R. 608.

* This premium is made available to take into account the wholesalers' expense incident to preparing "cut lengths." It may be added only when the customer orders them to his written specifications to fill his needs.

PART 1499—COMMODITIES AND SERVICES [MPR 586, Amdt. 4 to Supp. Storage Reg. 2¹]

MODIFICATIONS OF MAXIMUM PRICES FOR COTTON WAREHOUSING AND COTTON COMPRESSION

A statement of the considerations involved in the issuance of this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register.

Section 5 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 5. *Government owned cotton of crops prior to 1944.* Maximum charges for storage and handling in and out of warehouse of government owned cotton harvested prior to August 1, 1944 shall be as follows:

(a) For services of receiving, weighing, tagging, sampling, issuing warehouse receipts, and placing the cotton in storage; 25¢ per bale.

(b) For storage:

(1) Storage of cotton, whether compressed or uncompressed, in warehouses operating compress facilities or of compressed cotton in warehouses not operating compress facilities, 12 1/2¢ per bale per month or fraction thereof.

(2) Storage of uncompressed cotton in "non-compress" facilities, 17 1/2¢ per bale per month, or fraction thereof.

(c) Warehousemen are not required to provide fire insurance but from the foregoing storage rates shall be deducted one-half of the average fire insurance rate per \$100 per month paid under the warehouseman's insurance policy covering cotton on which the warehouseman has insured warehouse receipts outstanding, or under the standard form of fire insurance policy approved by the State in which the cotton is stored.

In computing insurance deductions average rates applying to a particular warehouseman and other means of facilitating computations mutually agreed upon by the warehouseman and the government may be used.

This amendment shall become effective as of January 1, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2030; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:51 a. m.]

TITLE 42—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I—United States Public Health Service

PART 12—INTERSTATE QUARANTINE

WATER STANDARDS FOR CONVEYANCES IN INTERSTATE TRAFFIC

Sec.

12.43 Definition of terms.

12.44 As to source and protection.

12.45 As to bacteriological quality.

12.45a As to the physical and chemical characteristics.

AUTHORITY: §§ 12.43 to 12.45a, inclusive, issued under secs. 215 and 361, 58 Stat. 690, 703, 42 U.S.C., Supp., 216, 264.

NOTE: The following are standards to which drinking water and water supply systems used by carriers and others subject to Federal quarantine regulations must conform. These standards, prepared by the Surgeon General and the Advisory Committee on Water Standards are in a form believed suitable for use generally in evaluating quality and safety of water and water supply systems.

§ 12.43 *Definition of terms.* For the purpose of these Standards the terms designated herein below shall be defined as follows:

(a) "Adequate protection by natural agencies" implies various relative degrees of protection against the effects of pollution in surface waters; dilution, storage, sedimentation, the effects of sunlight and aeration, and the associated physical and biological processes which tend to produce natural purification; and, in the case of ground waters, storage in and percolation through the water bearing material.

(b) "Artificial treatment" includes the various processes commonly used in water treatment, both separately and in combination, such as storage, aeration, sedimentation, coagulation, rapid or slow sand filtration, chlorination, and other accepted forms of disinfection. Rapid sand filtration treatment is commonly understood to include those auxiliary measures, notably coagulation and sedimentation, which are essential to its proper operation.

(c) "Adequate protection by artificial treatment" implies that the method and degree of elaboration of treatment are appropriate to the source of supply; that the works are of adequate capacity to support maximum demands, are well located, designed, and constructed, are carefully and skillfully operated and supervised by properly trained and qualified personnel, and are adequately protected against floods and other sources of pollution. The evidence that the protection thus afforded is adequate must be furnished by frequent bacteriological examinations and other appropriate analyses showing that the purified water is of good and reasonably uniform quality, a recognized principle being that irregularity in quality is an indication of potential danger. A minimum specification of good quality would be conformance to the bacteriological and chemical requirements of these Standards, as indicated in §§ 12.45 and 12.45a.

(d) "Sanitary defect" means any faulty structural condition, whether of location, design, or construction of collection, treatment, or distribution works which may regularly or occasionally prevent satisfactory purification of the water supply or cause it to be contaminated from extraneous sources. Among the extraneous sources of contamination of water supply are dual supplies, by-passes, cross-connections, interconnections, and back-flow connections.

(e) "Health hazard" means any faulty operating condition including any device or water treatment practice, which, when introduced into the water supply system, creates or may create a danger to the well-being of the consumer.

(f) "Water supply system" includes the works and auxiliaries for collection, treatment, and distribution of the water

from the source of supply to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate consumer.

(g) "The coliform group of bacteria" is defined, for the purpose of these Standards, as including all organisms considered in the coli-aerogenes group as set forth in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition, prepared, approved, and published jointly by the American Public Health Association and the American Water Works Association, New York City. The procedures¹ for the demonstration of bacteria of this group shall be those specified herein, for:

(1) The completed test, or

(2) The confirmed test when the liquid confirmatory medium brilliant green bile lactose broth, 2 percent, is used, providing the formation of gas in any amount in this medium during 48 hours of incubation at 37° C. is considered to constitute a positive confirmed test, or

(3) The confirmed test when one of the following liquid confirmatory media is used: crystal violet lactose broth, fuchsin lactose broth, or formate ricinoleate broth. For the purpose of this test, all are equivalent, but it is recommended that the laboratory worker base his selection of any one of these confirmatory media upon correlation of the confirmed results thus obtained with a series of completed tests, and that he select for use the liquid confirmatory medium yielding results most nearly agreeing with the results of the completed test. The incubation period for the selected liquid confirmatory medium shall be 48 hours at 37° C. and the formation of gas in any amount during this time shall be considered to constitute a positive confirmed test.

(h) "The standard portion of water" for the application of the bacteriological test may be either:

(1) Ten milliliters (10 ml.) or

(2) One hundred milliliters (100 ml.)

(i) "The standard sample" for the bacteriological test shall consist of five (5) standard portions of either:

(1) Ten milliliters (10 ml.) or

(2) One hundred milliliters (100 ml.) each.

In any disinfected supply the sample must be freed of any disinfecting agent within twenty (20) minutes of the time of its collection.²

(j) "The certifying authority" is the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service or his duly authorized and designated representatives. Reference to the certifying authority shall be applicable only in the cases of those water supplies to be certified for use on carriers subject to the Federal quarantine regulations. "The reporting

agency" shall be understood to mean the respective official State health agencies or their designated representatives.

§ 12.44 As to source and protection.

(a) The water supply shall be:

(1) Obtained from a source free from pollution; or

(2) Obtained from a source adequately purified by natural agencies; or

(3) Adequately protected by artificial treatment.

(b) The water supply system in all its parts should be free from sanitary defects and health hazards, and all known sanitary defects and health hazards shall be systematically removed at a rate satisfactory to the reporting agency and to the certifying authority. Approval of public water supplies by the reporting agency and the certifying authority will be conditioned by the existence of:

(1) Rules and regulations prohibiting connections or arrangements by which liquids or chemicals of unsafe, unknown, or questionable quality may be discharged or drawn into the public water supply;

(2) Provisions to enforce such rules and regulations effectively on all new installations; and

(3) A continuing program to detect health hazards and sanitary defects within the water distribution system.

(c) *Applications.* For the purposes of these Standards, responsibility for conditions in the water supply systems shall be considered to be held by:

(1) The water purveyor from the source of supply to the connection to the customer's service piping, and

(2) The owner of the property served and the municipal, county, or other authority having legal jurisdiction from the point of connection to the customer's service piping to the free-flowing outlet of the ultimate consumer.

§ 12.45 As to bacteriological quality—

(a) *Sampling.* The bacteriological examination of water considered under this section shall be of samples collected at representative points throughout the distribution system.

The frequency of sampling and the location of sampling points on the distribution system should be such as to determine properly the bacteriological quality of the water supply. The frequency of sampling and the distribution of sampling points shall be regulated jointly by the reporting agency and the certifying authority after investigation by either agency, or both, of the source, method of treatment, and protection of the water concerned.

The minimum number of samples to be collected from the distribution system and examined by the reporting agency or its designated representatives each month should be in accordance with the number as determined from the graph presented in Figure 1 of these Standards³ which is based upon the relationship of population served and minimum number of samples per month:

³For the purpose of uniformity and simplicity in application, the number of samples to be examined each month for any given

Population served:	Minimum number of samples per month
2,500 and under	1
10,000	7
25,000	25
100,000	100
1,000,000	300
2,000,000	390
5,000,000	500

In determining the number of samples examined monthly, the following samples may be included, provided all results are assembled and available for inspection and the laboratory methods and technical competence of the personnel are approved by the reporting and certifying agencies:

(1) Samples examined by the reporting agency.

(2) Samples examined by local health department laboratories.

(3) Samples examined by the water works authority.

(4) Samples examined by commercial laboratories.

Daily samples collected following an unsatisfactory sample as provided in subparagraphs (2) and (4) of paragraph (b), below, shall be considered as special samples and shall not be included in the determination of the number of samples examined monthly. Neither shall subsequent unsatisfactory samples in this daily series be used as a basis for prohibiting the supply: *Provided*, That (1) immediate and active efforts are made to locate the cause of such contamination, (2) immediate action is taken to eliminate such cause, and (3) samples taken following such remedial action are satisfactory.

The laboratories in which these examinations are made and the methods used in making them shall be subject to inspection at any time by the designated representatives of the certifying authority and reporting agency. Compliance with the specified procedures and the results obtained shall be used as a basis for certification, in accordance with the application given below:

(b) *Application.* Subparagraphs (1) and (2) given below shall govern when ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions are used and subparagraphs (3) and (4) shall govern when one hundred milliliter (100 ml.) portions are used.⁴

(1) Of all the standard ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions examined per month in accordance with the specified procedure, not more than ten (10) percent shall show the presence of organisms of the coliform group.

(2) Occasionally three (3) or more of the five (5) equal ten milliliter (10 ml.)

population served shall be determined from the graph in accordance with the following:

For populations of 25,000 and under to the nearest 1.

For populations of 25,001 to 100,000 to the nearest 5.

For populations of 100,001 to 2,000,000 to the nearest 10.

For populations of over 2,000,000 to the nearest 25.

⁴It is to be understood that in the examination of any water supply the series of samples for any one month must conform to both of the above requirements, either (1) and (2) or (3) and (4), respectively.

¹This reference shall apply to all details of technique in the bacteriological examination, including the selection and preparation of apparatus and media, the collection and handling of samples, and the intervals and conditions of storage allowable between collection and examination of the water sample.

²In freeing samples of chlorine or chloramines, the procedure given in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition, shall be followed.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF SAMPLES PER MONTH

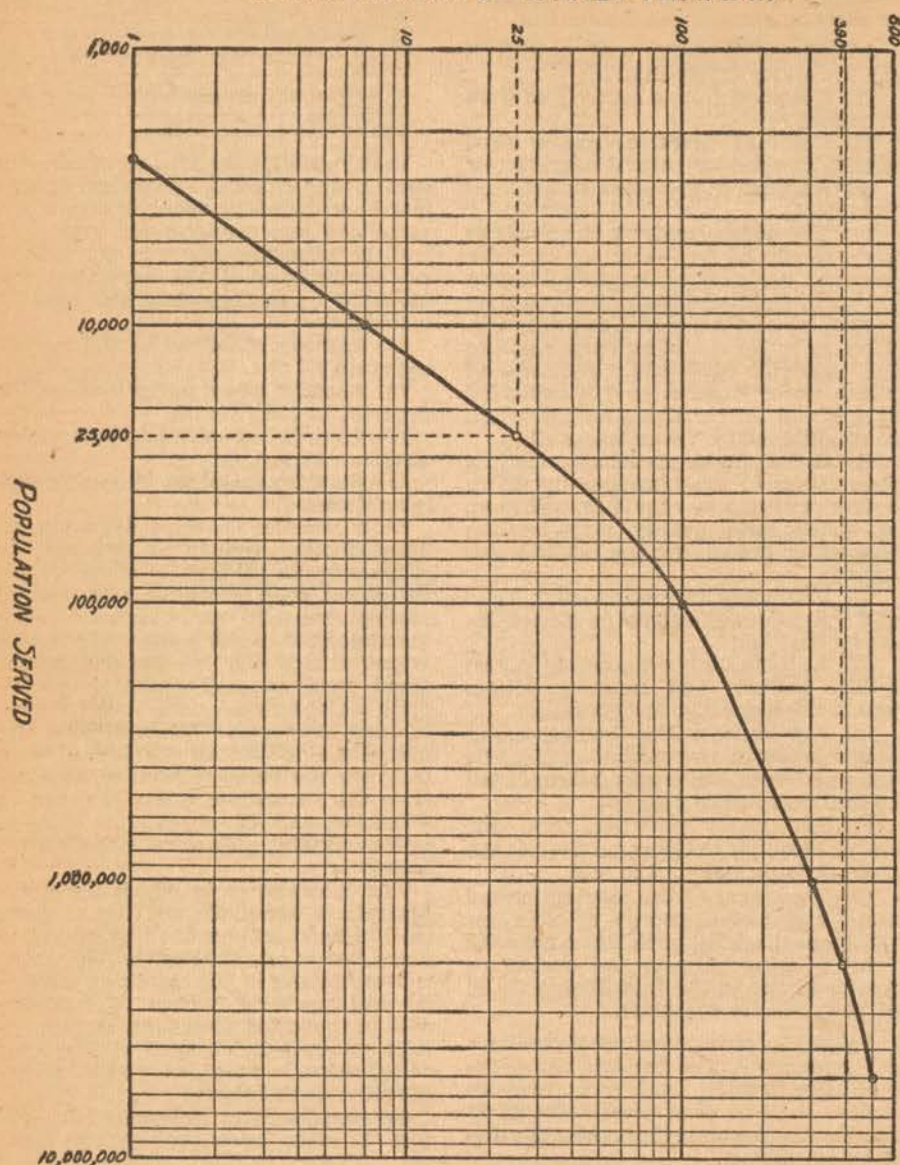


FIGURE 1. Relation between minimum number of samples to be collected per month and population served.

portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of organisms of the coliform group: *Provided*, That this shall not be allowable if it occurs in consecutive samples or in more than:

(i) Five (5) percent of the standard samples when twenty (20) or more samples have been examined per month.

(ii) One (1) standard sample when less than twenty (20) samples have been examined per month.

Provided further, That when three or more of the five equal ten milliliter (10 ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample show the presence of organisms of the coliform group, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.*

* When this occurs, and when waters of unknown quality are being examined, simultaneous tests should be made on multiple

(3) Of all the standard one hundred milliliter (100 ml.) portions examined per month in accordance with the specified procedure, not more than sixty (60) percent shall show the presence of organisms of the coliform group.

(4) Occasionally all of the five (5) equal one hundred milliliter (100 ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample may show the presence of organisms of the coliform group, provided that this shall not be allowable if it occurs in consecutive samples or in more than:

(i) Twenty (20) percent of the standard samples when five (5) or more samples have been examined per month.

(ii) One (1) standard sample when less than five (5) samples have been examined per month.

Provided further, That when all five of the standard one hundred milliliter (100

ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample show the presence of organisms of the coliform group, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.*

ml.) portions constituting a single standard sample show the presence of organisms of the coliform group, daily samples from the same sampling point shall be collected promptly and examined until the results obtained from at least two consecutive samples show the water to be of satisfactory quality.*

(5) The procedure given, using a standard sample composed of five standard portions, provides for an estimation of the most probable number of coliform bacteria present in the sample as set forth in the following tabulation:

Number of portions		Most probable number of coliform bacteria per 100 ml.	
Negative	Positive	When 5-10 ml. portions are examined	When 5-100 ml. portions are examined
5	0	Less than 2.2	Less than 0.22
4	1	2.2	.22
3	2	5.1	.51
2	3	9.2	.92
1	4	16.0	1.60
0	5	More than 16.0	More than 1.60

§ 12.45a As to the physical and chemical characteristics—(a) *Physical characteristics.* The turbidity of the water shall not exceed 10 p. p. m. (silica scale), nor shall the color exceed 20 (standard cobalt scale). The water shall have no objectionable taste or odor.

(b) *Chemical characteristics.* The water shall not contain an excessive amount of soluble mineral substance, nor excessive amounts of any chemicals employed in treatment. Under ordinary circumstances, the analytical evidence that the water satisfies the physical and chemical standards given in paragraph (a) and subparagraph (1) of this paragraph and simple evidence that it is acceptable for taste and odor will be sufficient for certification with respect to physical and chemical characteristics.

(1) The presence of lead (Pb) in excess of 0.1 p. p. m., of fluoride in excess of 1.5 p. p. m., of arsenic in excess of 0.05 p. p. m., of selenium in excess of 0.05 p. p. m., of hexavalent chromium in excess of 0.05 p. p. m., shall constitute grounds for rejection of the supply.

These limits are given in parts per million by weight and a reference to the method of analysis recommended for each determination is given in subparagraph (1) of paragraph (c) of this section. Salts of barium, hexavalent chromium, heavy metal glucosides, or other substances with deleterious physiological effects shall not be added to the system for water treatment purposes.

* When this occurs, and when waters of unknown quality are being examined, simultaneous tests should be made on multiple portions of a geometric series ranging from 100 ml. to 1.0 ml. or less.

* The requirements in paragraph (a) relating to turbidity and color shall be met by all filtered water supplies. Turbidity and color limits for unfiltered waters and the requirements of freedom from taste or odor for either filtered or unfiltered waters should be based on reasonable judgment and discretion, giving due consideration to all the local factors involved.

Ordinarily analysis for these substances need be made only semiannually. If, however, there is some presumption of unfitness because of these elements, periodic determination for the element in question should be made more frequently.

Where experience, examination, and available evidence indicate that such substances are not present or likely to be present in the water supplies involved, semiannual examinations are not necessary, provided such omission is acceptable to the reporting agency and the certifying authority.

(2) The following chemical substances which may be present in natural or treated waters should preferably not occur in excess of the following concentrations where other more suitable supplies are available in the judgment of the certifying authority. Recommended methods of analysis are given in paragraph (c) below:

Copper (Cu) should not exceed 3.0 p. p. m.

Iron (Fe) and manganese (Mn) together should not exceed 0.3 p. p. m.

Magnesium (Mg) should not exceed 125 p. p. m.

Zinc (Zn) should not exceed 15 p. p. m.

Chloride (Cl) should not exceed 250 p. p. m.

Sulfate (SO₄) should not exceed 250 p. p. m.

Phenolic compounds should not exceed 0.001 p. p. m. in terms of phenol.

Total solids should not exceed 500 p. p. m. for a water of good chemical quality. However, if such water is not available, a total solids content of 1,000 p. p. m. may be permitted.

For chemically treated waters, i. e., lime softened zeolite or other ion exchange treated waters, or any other chemical treatments, the following three requirements should be met:

(i) The phenolphthalein alkalinity (calculated as CaCO₃) should not be greater than 15 p. p. m. plus 0.4 times the total alkalinity. This requirement limits the permissible pH to about 10.6 at 25° C.

(ii) The normal carbonate alkalinity should not exceed 120 p. p. m. Since the normal alkalinity is a function of the hydrogen ion concentration and the total alkalinity, this requirement may be met by keeping the total alkalinity within the limits suggested below when the pH of the water is within range given. These values apply to water at 25° C.

pH range	Limit of total alkalinity (p. p. m. as CaCO ₃)
8.0 to 9.6	400
9.7	340
9.8	300
9.9	260
10.0	230
10.1	210
10.2	190
10.3	180
10.4	170
10.5 to 10.6	160

(iii) If excess alkalinity is produced by chemical treatment, the total alkalinity should not exceed the hardness by more than 35 p. p. m. (calculated as CaCO₃).

(c) Recommended methods of analysis. (1) Ions with required limits of concentration.

Arsenic (As): Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis. Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 1940, p. 390; also "Colorimetric Microdetermination of Arsenic," Morris B. Jacobs and Jack Nagler. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Anal. Ed., 14: 442 (1942).

Fluoride (F): Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition; also Methods of Determining Fluorides, Committee Report, A. P. Black, Chairman. Journal American Water Works Association, 33: 1965-2017 (1941).

Lead (Pb): Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition.

Selenium (Se): Official and Tentative Methods of Analysis. Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, 1940, pp. 11 and 417; also Robinson, W. O., Dudley, H. C., Williams, K. T., and Byers, Horace G.; The Determination of Selenium and Arsenic by Distillation. Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Anal. Ed., 6: 274 (1934).

Hexavalent Chromium: Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition.

(2) Ions and substances with suggested limits of concentration.

Copper (Cu): Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition.

Iron (Fe): and Manganese (Mn): Ibid.

Magnesium (Mg): Ibid.

Zinc (Zn): Ibid.

Chloride (Cl): Ibid.

Sulfate (SO₄): Ibid.

Phenolic compounds: Ibid.

With dibromquinonechlorimide as an indicator.

Total solids: Ibid.

Alkalinity: Ibid.

Effective date; prior regulations superseded. The regulations herein prescribed shall become effective upon the date of their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and shall supersede §§ 12.43 to 12.45 inclusive, 42 CFR, Cum. Supp., promulgated December 3, 1942.

Dated: January 29, 1946.

THOMAS PARRAN,
Surgeon General.

Approved: February 5, 1946.

MAURICE COLLINS,
Acting Federal Security
Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2025; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:26 a. m.]

*For the chemical determinations referred to in this report, when given, the methods of analysis recommended by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists are satisfactory and may be substituted for those recommended in the Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Sewage, current edition, which are specifically cited.

Notices

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Bureau of Customs.

[T. D. 51398]

CONVERSION OF CURRENCY

SWISS FRANC

Conversion of Swiss francs for the purpose of assessing duties on merchandise imported into the United States.

The Treasury Department has been advised that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has certified, or will certify, for the purposes of section 522 (c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C. title 31, sec. 372 (c)), two daily buying rates for the Swiss franc for dates from August 2, 1943, to June 30, 1944, both inclusive, As distinguished from other multiple-rate certifications, the higher of the two rates will be designated "free" and the lower will be designated "official." The "official" rate is commonly known as the "commercial" rate.

As no values for Swiss coin have been estimated and proclaimed since 1936 in accordance with section 522 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (U. S. C. title 31, sec. 372 (a)), the appropriate certified rate for the dates above mentioned must be used for customs purposes in all cases in which a conversion rate for any of those dates is required.

The problem of customs conversion of the Swiss franc differs fundamentally from the problem determined in the case of *Barr v. United States* (324 U. S. 83, T. D. 51197), since both the Swiss franc rates may apply for the same day to two or more shipments of identical goods, for which identical unit values must be determined pursuant to sections 402, 500, and 502 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, whereas the rates for the English pound considered in the *Barr* case applied to distinctly different categories of merchandise.

By Executive Order No. 8785 of June 14, 1941, there was a general blocking of all continental European credits in the United States. Soon after the issuance of that Executive order, the Swiss Government limited the blocked United States dollars which would be accepted at the official rate to those blocked dollars obtained in payment of exports. Some time later, by regulation effective August 1, 1943, the Swiss Government placed a limit upon the amount of blocked dollars which could be converted at the official rate in payment of exports of Swiss clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof. Under the regulation there were established individual quotas up to which the Swiss National Bank was authorized to accept blocked dollars from manufacturers or exporters each month in payment for clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof, when intended for export to those countries which normally paid in United States dollars, i. e., the United States and certain other countries.

Blocked dollars were accepted at the official rate in payment for unlimited exports of other commodities.

However, exports of clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof in excess of the established quotas were not prohibited, provided the exporter exceeding his quota obtained payment for the excess exportation in Swiss francs acquired at the free rate of exchange or in blocked dollars convertible at the free rate, and many such excess exports actually were imported directly or indirectly into the United States.

The certification of two rates of exchange for the period from August 2, 1943, to June 30, 1944, makes it necessary to determine the classes of merchandise exported to the United States during that period to which each rate is applicable in assessment of duties and for any statement of value in terms of a class of a currency or any comparison of values expressed in different currencies or different classes of a currency which may be essential to proper appraisal. On the basis of available information, the official rate is the proper rate for imports other than clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof, because that rate was permissible under Swiss law and was actually used in connection with payments for the imports.

The imports of clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof present a very different problem. The rate used in each transaction depended solely upon whether the shipment was within the quota. Neither Swiss law nor actual commercial practice established any categories of these commodities so that articles of one particular description could be recognized as uniformly entitled on any day to the benefit of the official rate and articles of another description as uniformly subject on any day to payment at the free rate.

Under section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 there can be only one statutory foreign value or export value for an article under appraisal, and that value must be the price at which such or similar articles are freely offered for sale to all purchasers on the date of exportation. The Swiss currency measures under discussion created a situation where two shipments of the same type of watch, one covered by a quota permission for use of the official rate in payment and another in respect of which the use of the free rate was required, might be exported on the same date. If customs officers used the official rate in their determinations regarding one and the free rate regarding the other, the end result would be two appraised values, one in one class of currency and another of different dollar equivalence in another class of currency, and two amounts of duty assessed by the collector for identical articles exported on the same day. The result would be contrary to the intent and the terms of the tariff act, and is not required by section 522 (c).

It is recognized that it is not the function of the appraiser to make any effective conversion of currency, whatever his needs may be in comparing values expressed in different currencies.

It is obvious, however, that when an appraiser in the proper exercise of his statutory functions encounters a situation in which the value he is to determine may be expressed in more than one class of a particular currency, he must necessarily adopt one of those classes in making his appraisal, and his adoption of a particular class, just as his selection of a particular currency, becomes an integral part of the appraised value to be considered by the collector pursuant to section 503 (a) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Examination of a considerable number of entries, invoices, and related papers discloses many instances of more than one shipment of Swiss merchandise subject to appraisal at the identical value determined by the freely offered price of "such" merchandise, but with actual payments for the shipments with the use of official rates in some cases and free rates in others.

The free rate appears to be the proper rate for customs use in connection with all shipments of Swiss clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof during the period of dual-rate certification. The free rate was actually used commercially in payment for large numbers of such shipments, and is the only rate which was available without quota restrictions. It is the rate for the only class of Swiss francs in which prices could be stated at which merchandise in any of the quota categories could be "freely offered for sale to all purchasers" as specified in section 402 of the tariff act.

The Barr case, in which the Supreme Court held that the lower of two certified rates for the English pound should be used for customs currency purposes, involved the following facts:

1. On the date of exportation the law of the country of exportation permitted the unlimited use of the lower rate in connection with payment for all merchandise of the same class or kind as the merchandise involved.

2. The lower rate actually was used in connection with payment for the specific merchandise involved.

The Department is unable to find in the Barr decision authority for use of the lower of two certified rates for any currency unless both of these facts exist with respect to the specific merchandise involved. Therefore, the Department is constrained to require use of the higher rate for the Swiss franc in connection with clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof, exported from Switzerland during the period of dual-rate certifications.

In many cases involving merchandise imported directly or indirectly from Switzerland between August 2, 1943, and June 30, 1944, purported appraisements expressed in terms of "Swiss francs" were made prior to June 27, 1945, the date when the Federal Reserve Bank first gave notice that it would certify two rates for the Swiss franc for that period. It is obvious that such action of the appraisers was based upon incomplete information as to material facts necessary to a valid appraisal. Even though the entries and summary sheets in rep-

resentative cases bore notations of the conversion rate last certified by the Federal Reserve Bank before the dual-rate status of the franc was recognized for customs purposes in the United States, and the appraisers approved the entered values, the actual currency of entry and the actual currency of appraisal were unknown and not available to the appraisers.

The unit value of merchandise is so inextricably connected with the class of currency in which that value is determined and expressed, that one cannot be found without the other. Therefore, until classes of Swiss currency were given legal status for customs purposes by the action of the Federal Reserve Bank in certifying dual rates, the appraisers could not make a valid appraisal in Swiss currency for merchandise affected by the dual rate situation and exported during the period for which dual-rate certifications were subsequently to be issued. The absence of this material element resulted in a report of value in "Swiss francs", which was not a value in terms of a class of currency as required for a complete appraisal in cases where customs action depends upon the certification of rates for each class.

Appraisers are now in a position to complete appraisements and make their reports, as the classes of currency are now determined for customs purposes by the action of the Federal Reserve Bank and the rate for each class has been or will be furnished by the Federal Reserve Bank. Therefore, wherever a case involving an incomplete appraisal as described above has been permanently sent to the collector, the collector shall return the invoice and accompanying papers to the appraiser, who shall appraise the merchandise, indicate in his report the class of currency in which the appraised value is expressed, and comply with all applicable instructions hereinafter given.

In the case of each importation in which appraisal has been withheld, is incomplete, or in which liquidation has been suspended pending certification by the Federal Reserve Bank of a rate or rates for the Swiss franc for a date between August 2, 1943, and June 30, 1944; both inclusive, the appraiser and collector shall proceed respectively, with the appraisal and liquidation as follows:

1. No rate of exchange shall be used for customs currency conversion purposes except a rate certified by the Federal Reserve Bank for the date of exportation of the merchandise, even if information be presented to show that a transaction was consummated in some alleged class of currency for which no rate has been certified.

2. Where the importation consists of merchandise other than clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof, the only type of Swiss franc in which appraisal shall be made shall be the official franc and the official rate for the date of exportation shall be used for customs purposes, unless the appraiser or collector has reason to believe that the free rate actually was used in connection with the payment or conversion of the amount paid for the merchandise

and that such use of the free rate was permissible or required under Swiss law, in which event the case shall be referred to the Commissioner of Customs.

3. Where the importation consists of clocks, watches, or parts, movements, or cases thereof, the only type of Swiss franc in which appraisement shall be made shall be the free franc and the free rate for the date of exportation shall be used for customs purposes.

4. For purposes of appraisement, when there are both a foreign and export value and they are in different currencies, the appraiser shall apply the appropriate rate to the value expressed in dollars in order to obtain a corresponding value expressed in francs for the purpose of comparing the export value with the foreign value.

Where the date of exportation is prior to August 2, 1943, or subsequent to June 30, 1944, the single rate certified by the bank for that date shall be used for currency conversion purposes in accordance with the usual customs procedures.

The appraiser or collector shall request from the Customs Information Exchange the certified rate or rates for any date in the past for which a certification is desired and has not been published. The certified rate for the Swiss franc for future dates will be published in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

When appraisement or liquidation has been completed in as many cases as possible under the rules outlined above, the appraiser or collector shall inform the Bureau whether there are any other cases, involving merchandise exported during the dual-rate period, in which any Swiss currency conversion question remains to be disposed of.

[SEAL] W. R. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: January 28, 1946.

JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, Jr.,
Acting Secretary
of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2017; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:47 a. m.]

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

[Docket No. 5232]

ELI COLBY Co.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1946.

In the matter of Eli F. Colby, an individual doing business as Eli Colby Company.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Thursday, March 14, 1946, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (Central Standard Time), in Room 208, Post Office Building, Mason City, Iowa.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the facts; conclusions of fact; conclusions of law; and recommendation for appropriate action by the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2019; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:58 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5238]

GEORGIA PEAT MOSS COMPANY, INC.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1946.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Monday, March 25, 1946, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (eastern standard time), in Court Room, County Court House, Valdosta, Georgia.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the facts; conclusions of fact; conclusions of law; and recommendation for appropriate action by the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2020 Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:58 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5361]

ASHWORTH SPECIALTY Co., ETC.

ORDER APPOINTING TRIAL EXAMINER AND FIXING TIME AND PLACE FOR TAKING TESTIMONY

At a regular session of the Federal Trade Commission, held at its office in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1946.

In the matter of J. F. Ashworth, an individual trading as Ashworth Specialty Company and also as Ashworth Rubber Salvage Company.

This matter being at issue and ready for the taking of testimony, and pursuant to authority vested in the Federal Trade Commission,

It is ordered, That Webster Ballinger, a trial examiner of this Commission, be and he hereby is designated and appointed to take testimony and receive evidence in this proceeding and to perform all other duties authorized by law;

It is further ordered, That the taking of testimony in this proceeding begin on Friday, February 15, 1946, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (eastern standard time), in Room 3050, Post Office Building, 9th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Upon completion of testimony for the Federal Trade Commission, the trial examiner is directed to proceed immediately to take testimony and evidence on behalf of the respondent. The trial examiner will then close the case and make his report upon the facts; conclusions of fact; conclusions of law; and recommendation for appropriate action by the Commission.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] OTIS B. JOHNSON,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2021; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
10:59 a. m.]

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION.

[MPR 188, Order 4843]

WILLIAM TOLAN & SONS

APPROVAL OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to § 1499.158 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188; It is ordered:

(a) This order establishes maximum prices for sales and deliveries of certain articles manufactured by William Tolan & Sons, 4041 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia 29, Pa.

(1) For all sales and deliveries to the following classes of purchasers by the sellers indicated below, the maximum prices are those set forth below:

Article	Model No.	For sales by the manufacturer—		For sales by any person to consumers
		To jobbers	To retailer	
China Table Lamps.	#800, 801, 802, 803, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704.	\$7.78	\$9.15	\$16.45

These maximum prices are for the articles described in the manufacturer's application dated December 31, 1944.

(2) For sales by the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries since Maximum Price Regulation No. 188 became applicable to those sales and deliveries. For sales to per-

sons other than consumers they are f. o. b. factory, 2% 10 days, net 30. The maximum price to consumers is net, delivered.

(3) For sales by persons other than the manufacturer, the maximum prices apply to all sales and deliveries after the effective date of this order. Those prices are subject to each seller's customary terms and conditions of sale on sales of similar articles.

(4) If the manufacturer wishes to make sales and deliveries to any other class of purchaser or on other terms and conditions of sale, he must apply to the Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C., under the Fourth Pricing Method, § 1499.158, of Maximum Price Regulation 138, for the establishment of maximum prices for those sales, and no sales or deliveries may be made until maximum prices have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration.

(b) The manufacturer shall attach a tag or label to every article for which a maximum price for sales to consumers is established by this order. That tag or label shall contain the following statement, with the proper model number and the ceiling price inserted in the blank spaces:

Model No. -----
OPA Retail Ceiling Price—\$-----
Do Not Detach

(c) At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to each purchaser for resale, the manufacturer shall notify the purchaser in writing of the maximum prices and conditions established by this order for sales by the purchaser. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(d) Jobbers' maximum prices for sales of the articles covered by this order shall be established under the provisions of section 4.5 of SR 14J.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) This order shall become effective on the 5th day of February 1946.

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1992; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
11:45 a. m.]

[RMPR 111, Order 3]

SALES BY AND TO MAIL ORDER HOUSES ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 21 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111, *It is ordered:*

(a) The provisions of sections 17 and 18 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 as they apply to mail order houses and manufacturers who sell private brand machines covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 to mail order houses are modified in the following respects:

(1) Persons making mail order sales to consumers of machines covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No.

111 from a mail order catalogue, and who do not customarily furnish mail order purchasers with a sales invoice, may make mail order sales of such machines without supplying such purchasers with a sales invoice.

(2) Persons making mail order sales to consumers of machines covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 from a mail order catalogue are not required to attach any retail ceiling price tag or label to machines sold in that way, provided that the seller's catalogue correctly states that the price shown for the machine is not greater than the seller's OPA retail ceiling price for the particular sale.

(3) A mail order seller who sells private brand machines covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 from retail store outlets must, prior to offering such a machine for sale in any of its retail stores, attach to the machine a tag or label which meets the requirements of section 18 (a) of that regulation.

(4) Manufacturers who sell private brand machines covered by Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 to mail order houses are not required to attach any retail ceiling price tag or label to such machines.

(b) All the provisions of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 111 continue to apply to all sales and deliveries of articles covered by this order except to the extent that those provisions are modified by this order.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(d) This order shall become effective on the 11th day of February 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2033; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:53 a. m.]

[RMPR 499, Amdt. 1 to Order 24]

HAMPDEN WATCH CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to sections 13 and 14 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 499, *It is ordered*, That, Order No. 24 be amended in the following respects:

1. Paragraph (c) *Notification* is amended to read as follows:

(c) *Notification.* At, or prior to, the time of the first sale of the watches covered by this order to a purchaser for resale, the importer shall furnish the purchaser with a copy of this order or a price list incorporating the above prices to retailers and to consumers and containing a certification that they are maximum prices established by the Office of Price Administration. In addition, the importer shall include on every invoice covering a sale of these watches the following statement: Office of Price Administration Order No. 24 under Revised

Maximum Price Regulation 499 establishes prices at which you may sell these watches.

This notification requirement supersedes the notification requirement in Section 12 of Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 499 with respect to the watches covered by this order.

2. There are added at the end of the list of Men's Watches in paragraph (b) the following three models and prices:

MEN'S WATCHES

Style No.	Description	Importers maximum prices	Wholesalers maximum prices	Maximum retail price including tax
4317	834 ligne, 17 jewel, 10K gold filled case, high crystal	\$17.40	\$22.70	\$46.75
4318	834 ligne, 17 jewel, heavy gold filled case, shock-proof	19.45	26.30	52.50
4319	834 ligne, 17 jewel, heavy gold filled case	18.45	24.00	49.50

This amendment shall become effective on the 6th day of February 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2043; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:56 a. m.]

[MPR 120, Order 1581]

W. A. BARNES, ET AL.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES AND PRICE CLASSIFICATIONS

For the reasons set forth in an accompanying opinion, and in accordance with § 1340.210 (a) (6) of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120; *It is ordered:*

Producers identified herein operate named mines assigned the mine index numbers, the price classifications and the maximum prices in cents per net ton, for the indicated uses and shipments as set forth herein. All are in District No. 2. The mine index numbers and the price classifications assigned are permanent but the maximum prices may be changed by an amendment issued after the effective date of this order. Where such an amendment is issued for the district in which the mines involved herein are located and where the amendment makes no particular reference to a mine or mines involved herein, the prices shall be the prices set forth in such amendment for the price classifications of the respective size groups. The location of each mine is given by county and state. The maximum prices stated to be for truck shipment are in cents per net ton f. o. b. the mine or preparation plant and when stated to be for rail shipment or for railroad fuel are in cents per net ton f. o. b. rail shipping point. In cases where mines ship coals by river the prices for such shipments are those established for rail shipment and are in cents per net ton f. o. b. river shipping point. However, producer is subject to the provisions of § 1340.213 and all other provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 120.

W. A. BARNES, 309 S. MAIN ST., MASONTOWN, PA., BECKY MINE, SEWICKLEY SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4453, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 3, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, PROVANCE, PA., DEEP MINE, RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP G, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 7

	Size group Nos.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Price classification.....	J	J	H	H	H	H	H	H	H		
Rail shipment.....	330	330	315	315	315	305	280	280	270		
Railroad fuel.....	330	330	315	315	315	305	280	280	275	275	
Truck shipment.....	435	435	435	405	395	395	395	330	310	285	

N. J. BODE, 223 S. JEFFERSON AVE., CANNONSBURG, PA., BONNIE MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4444, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 7, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, HOUSTON, PA., STRIP MINE, RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP B, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 6

	A	A	C	C	F	F	F	F	F		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	339	339	319	319	284	274	259	259	244		
Railroad fuel.....	339	339	319	319	299	284	259	259	244	244	
Truck shipment.....	434	434	434	394	384	384	334	299	299	264	

CALABRO & TREFALL, 593 WEST PIKE ST., CANNONSBURG, PA., DE COOK MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4452, WASHINGTON COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 7, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, BULGER, PA., STRIP MINE, RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP B, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 6

	A	A	C	C	F	F	H	H	H		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	339	339	319	319	284	274	244	244	234		
Railroad fuel.....	339	339	319	319	299	284	244	244	244	244	
Truck shipment.....	434	434	434	394	384	384	334	299	299	264	

FORT PITT COAL CO., 400 STANDARD LIFE BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA., FORT PITT No. 1 MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4457, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 7, RAIL SHIPPING POINT, FORT PITT AND CARNEGIE, PA., STRIP MINE RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP A, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 5

	A	A	C	C	F	D	E	E	E		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	339	339	319	319	284	299	259	259	244		
Railroad fuel.....	339	339	319	319	299	299	259	259	254	254	
Truck shipment.....	434	434	434	399	369	369	334	294	294	270	

LATROBE CONSTRUCTION CO., P. O. BOX 150, LATROBE, PA., WEAVER No. 3 MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4462, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 4, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: DUNDAL, PA., STRIP MINE, R. R. FUEL PRICE GROUP A, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 8

	F	F	D	D	D	D	D	D	D		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	294	294	309	309	309	299	279	279	254		
Railroad fuel.....	299	299	309	309	309	299	279	279	254	254	
Truck shipment.....	424	244	424	404	374	374	314	294	294	264	

LIBERTY STONE PRODUCTS CO., BOX 100 WEST MIDDLESEX, PA., RAY MINE, KITTANNING SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4459, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 1, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: FORESTVILLE, PA., STRIP MINE, R. R. FUEL PRICE GROUP A, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 2

	E	E	D	D	C	C	D	D	D		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	319	319	309	309	319	309	279	279	254		
Railroad fuel.....	310	319	309	309	319	309	279	279	254	254	
Truck shipment.....	444	444	444	424	414	414	329	299	299	279	

MENALLEN COKE CO., R. D. No. 4 BOX 181 A, UNIONTOWN, PA., FOOTDALE STRIP MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4449, FAYETTE COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 3, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: FOOTDALE, PA., STRIP MINE, RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP E, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 7

	E	E	C	C	B	B	C	C	C		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	319	319	319	319	339	309	284	284	264		
Railroad fuel.....	319	319	319	319	319	309	284	284	264	249	
Truck shipment.....	424	424	424	394	384	384	319	299	299	274	

JAY B. PETERSON, YOUNGWOOD, PA., UDEL No. 2 MINE, PITTSBURGH SEAM, MINE INDEX No. 4460, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PA., SUBDISTRICT 3, RAIL SHIPPING POINT: UDEL, PA., STRIP MINE, RAILROAD FUEL PRICE GROUP A, MAXIMUM TRUCK PRICE GROUP No. 8

	E	E	C	C	C	D	D	D	D		
Price classification.....											
Rail shipment.....	319	319	319	319	319	299	279	279	254		
Railroad fuel.....	319	319	319	319	319	299	279	279	254	254	
Truck shipment.....	424	424	424	404	374	374	314	294	294	264	

This order shall become effective February 5, 1946.

(56 Stat. 23, 765; 57 Stat. 566; Pub. Law 383, 78th Cong.; E.O. 9250, 7 F.R. 7871; E.O. 9328, 8 F.R. 4681)

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1991; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
11:45 a. m.]

No. 26—5

[MPR 188, Order 120 Under 2d Rev. Order A-2]

FICKETT-BROWN MFG. CO.

ADJUSTMENT OF CEILING PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to paragraph (a) (16) of Order A-2 under § 1499.159b of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.*
Fickett-Brown Manufacturing Company,

P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, Georgia, may increase its current maximum prices in effect on the effective date of this order to each class of purchaser, for the articles listed below by the amount of increase set forth after each article:

Article	Weight	Amount of increase in current maximum prices
"Slosher" handle mops.....	Ounces	Per dozen
	6	\$0.35
	8	.34
	10	.61
	12	.50
	14	.35
	16	.20
	18	.05
"King Kotten" handle mops..	8	.14
	10	.36
	12	.25
	14	.13
	16	.06
		Per pound
"Boss" mop heads.....	6	\$0.05 1/2
	8	.03 1/2
	9 1/4	.02 1/2
	10	.02 1/2
	12	.01 1/2
	14	.00 1/2
	16	.00 1/2
"Dixie" mop heads.....	6	.01
"King Kotten" mop heads....	6	.08
		.04
		.01

These adjustment charges may be made and collected only if they are separately stated on the invoice.

(b) *Ceiling prices of purchasers for resale.* A person who hereafter buys an article covered by this order and resells it in substantially the same form, may collect from his customer, in addition to his properly established maximum price in effect prior to the issuance of this order, an adjustment charge in the same amount as the adjustment charge authorized for and which he pays to his supplier. If such a purchaser did not have an established maximum price for sales of the articles prior to the issuance of this order, he may add the same adjustment charge to the maximum price which he hereafter establishes for his sales under the applicable regulation. If the applicable regulation requires maximum resale prices to be computed on the basis of cost, the reseller must find his maximum price (without the permitted adjustment charge) by using as cost his invoice cost, not including any adjustment charge stated on the invoice. On all sales except sales to ultimate consumers, these additional adjustment charges may be made and collected only if they are separately stated on each invoice.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Maximum prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials on sales to each class of purchaser.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale showing a maximum price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify such purchaser in writing of the methods established in paragraph (b) for determining maximum prices for resales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on the 4th day of February 1946.

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2007; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:35 p. m.]

[MPR 188, Order 142 Under 2d Rev. Order A-3]

FICKETT-BROWN Mfg. Co.

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to Second Revised Order No. A-3 under § 1499.159b of Maximum Price Regulation No. 188, it is ordered:

(a) *Manufacturer's maximum prices.* The Fickett-Brown Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, Georgia, may increase its current maximum prices in effect on the effective date of this order to each class of purchaser, for the articles listed below by the amount of increase set forth after each article.

Article	Weight	Amount of increase in current maximum prices
	Ounces	Per dozen
Roofing mops—handle mops..	28	\$0.82
	30	.88
	32	.88
	36	.83

This adjustment charge may be made and collected only if it is separately stated on the invoice.

(b) *Ceiling prices of purchasers for resale.* A person who hereafter buys an article covered by this order and resells it in substantially the same form, may collect from his customer, in addition to his properly established maximum price in effect prior to the issuance of this order, an adjustment charge in the same amount as the adjustment charge authorized for and which he pays to his supplier. If such a purchaser did not have an established maximum price for sales of the articles prior to the issuance of this order, he may add the same adjustment charge to the maximum price which he hereafter establishes for his sales under the applicable regulation. If the applicable regulation requires maximum resale prices to be computed on the basis of cost, the reseller must find his maximum prices (without the permitted adjustment charge) by using as cost his invoice cost, not including any adjustment charge stated on the invoice. On all sales except sales to ultimate consumers, these additional adjustment charges may be made and collected only if they are separately stated on each invoice.

(c) *Terms of sale.* Maximum prices adjusted by this order are subject to each seller's customary terms, discounts, allowances and other price differentials on sales to each class of purchaser.

(d) *Notification.* At the time of, or prior to, the first invoice to a purchaser for resale showing a maximum price adjusted in accordance with the terms of this order, the seller shall notify such purchaser in writing of the methods established in paragraph (b) for determining maximum prices for resales of the articles covered by this order. This notice may be given in any convenient form.

(e) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(f) *Effective date.* This order shall become effective on the 4th day of February 1946.

Issued this 4th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2008; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:35 p. m.]

[SO 94, Order 101]

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION ET AL.

SPECIAL MAXIMUM PRICES FOR CERTAIN RUCKSACKS

For the reason set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and in accordance with section 11 of Supplementary Order 94, it is ordered:

(a) *What this order does.* This order establishes maximum prices at which the rucksacks hereinafter described may be sold and delivered by the War Assets Corporation or any other United States Government agency, and by any subsequent reseller.

(b) *Maximum prices.* The maximum prices per rucksack described herein shall be:

Description of rucksack	Price for all sales to wholesaler, f. o. b. shipping point	Price for all sales to retailer, f. o. b. shipping point	Price for all sales at retail
New rucksack (canvas carrying sack or knapsack) mounted on steel or aluminum frame with web carrying straps, 1 large and 3 smaller pockets closed with flaps or straps	\$1.50	\$1.90	\$3.00
Used rucksack (canvas carrying sack or knapsack) mounted on steel or aluminum frame with web carrying straps, 1 large and 3 smaller pockets closed with flaps or straps	1.08	1.35	2.15

(c) *Discounts.* Every seller shall continue to maintain his customary discounts for cash.

(d) *Notification.* Any person who sells the rucksacks described in paragraph (b) to a retailer shall furnish the retailer with an invoice of sale setting forth the maximum prices for sales at retail, and stating that the retailer is required by this order to attach to each rucksack before sale a tag or label which plainly states a selling price not in excess of the appropriate retail ceiling price.

(e) *Tagging.* Any person who sells the rucksacks described in paragraph (b) at retail shall attach to each rucksack before sale a tag or label which plainly states a selling price not in excess of the appropriate retail ceiling price.

(f) *Relation to other regulations and orders.* This order with respect to the commodity it covers, supersedes any other regulation or order previously issued by the Office of Price Administration.

(g) *Definitions.* (1) "Wholesaler" means any person who sells to purchasers for resale.

(2) "Retailer" means any person who sells to ultimate consumers.

(h) *Revocation and amendment.* This order may be revoked or amended at any time.

This order shall become effective February 6, 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2053; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:52 a. m.]

[MPR 598, Order 7]

SALES BY AND TO MAIL ORDER HOUSES

ADJUSTMENT OF MAXIMUM PRICES

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith and filed with the Division of the Federal Register, and pursuant to section 21 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 598, it is ordered:

(a) The provisions of sections 16 and 17 of Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 as they apply to mail order houses and manufacturers who sell private brand refrigerators covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 to mail order houses are modified in the following respects:

(1) Persons making mail order sales to consumers of refrigerators covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 from a mail order catalogue, and who do not customarily furnish mail order purchasers with a sales invoice, may make mail order sales of such machines without supplying such purchasers with a sales invoice.

(2) Persons making mail order sales to consumers of refrigerators covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 from a mail order catalogue are not required to attach any retail ceiling price tag or label to machines sold in that way, provided that the seller's catalogue correctly states that the price shown for the refrigerator is not greater than the seller's OPA retail ceiling price for the particular sale.

(3) A mail order seller who sells private brand refrigerators covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 from retail store outlets must, prior to offering such a refrigerator for sale in any of its retail stores, attach to the machine a tag or label which meets the requirements of section 17 (a) of that regulation.

(4) Manufacturers who sell private brand refrigerators covered by Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 to mail order houses are not required to attach

any retail ceiling price tag or label to such machines.

(b) All the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 598 continue to apply to all sales and deliveries of articles covered by this order except to the extent that those provisions are modified by this order.

(c) This order may be revoked or amended by the Price Administrator at any time.

(d) This order shall become effective on the 11th day of February 1946.

Issued this 5th day of February 1946.

JAMES G. ROGERS, Jr.,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2052; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:58 a. m.]

Regional and District Office Orders.

[Region III Order G-2 Under RMPR 592]

STANDARD READY MIXED CONCRETE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO

For the reasons set forth in an opinion issued simultaneously herewith, filed with the division of the Federal Register and under the authority vested in the Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration by section 17 and section 23 of Maximum Price Regulation 592; it is ordered:

SECTION 1. What this order does. This order fixes maximum delivered prices for all sales of standard ready mixed concrete when sold by producers located in the Franklin County, Ohio, area.

SEC. 2. Definitions. "Ready mixed concrete" is the product obtained by the mixing of cement, water and aggregates such as sand, gravel and crushed stone in the producer's plant and delivered in trucks or other conveyances for pouring at a job site.

"Standard ready mixed concrete" is ready mixed concrete whose component proportions are expressed in numerical symbols historically adopted in trade practice and limited to the kinds described in section 9.

"Zone 1" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 1 mile in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio.

"Zone 2" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 2 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zone 1.

"Zone 3" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 3 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zone 1 and Zone 2.

"Zone 4" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 4 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, and 3.

"Zone 5" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 5 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4.

"Zone 6" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 6 miles in length originating at the intersection of

Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

"Zone 7" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 7 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

"Zone 8" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 8 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

"Zone 9" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 9 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

"Zone 10" includes the area inscribed by the arc with a radius of 10 miles in length originating at the intersection of Broad and High Streets, Columbus, Ohio, but excluding Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

SEC. 3. Geographical applicability. This order applies to all sales of standard ready mixed concrete made by producers located in the Franklin County Ohio, Area and delivered in Zones 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.

SEC. 4. Relation to MPR 592. Except to the extent it is inconsistent with the provision of this order, MPR 592 together with all amendments and orders thereto that have been or may be issued shall apply to sales covered by this order.

SEC. 5. Maximum prices. The maximum prices for sales of standard ready mixed concrete covered by this order are provided in Section 9 of this order.

SEC. 6. Guaranteed price. A seller may offer to sell ready mixed concrete covered by this order on the basis of a guaranteed price, but such guaranteed price must not be higher than the maximum price calculated in accordance with the pricing methods and requirements of this order.

SEC. 7. Records. Each seller must keep at his place of business, available for inspection by representatives of the Office of Price Administration, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, records concerning each sale covered by this order, showing the following:

1. Name and address of purchaser.
2. Location of job.
3. Date of transaction.
4. Itemized description of the ready mixed concrete sold and the prices charged.

SEC. 8. Notification. Each seller making a sale covered by this order shall, if requested by the purchaser make available to the purchaser for inspection, a copy of this order and a copy of MPR 592. Upon completion of the sale, the seller shall if requested by the purchaser furnish to him a statement showing the following:

1. Names and addresses of the seller and the purchaser.
2. Location of the job.
3. The date the material was delivered.
4. An itemized description of the material delivered and prices charged.
5. The statement shall also include the following: "Prices authorized by Order G-2 of section 17 and section 23 of MPR 592."

SEC. 9. Maximum prices standard ready mixed concrete based on zone deliveries.

BASING POINT BROAD AND HIGH STREETS, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cement content in bags	Compression strength, 28 day	Arbitrary mix	Zones										High early water proof add	10% lime, 2% calcium chloride add
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
6 1/2	4,000 lbs.	1-4 1/2	\$7.55	\$7.70	\$7.85	\$8.00	\$8.10	\$8.20	\$8.30	\$8.40	\$8.50	\$8.60	\$1.10	\$0.45
6	3,500 lbs.	1-5	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	1.00	.40
5 1/2	3,000 lbs.	1-5 1/2	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00	8.10	.90	.35
5	2,500 lbs.	1-6	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	.80	.30
4 1/2	2,000 lbs.	1-7	6.50	6.65	6.80	6.95	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	.70	.25
4	1,500 lbs.	1-8	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	.60	.20
3 1/2	1,000 lbs.	1-9	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	.50	.15

CITY OF COLUMBUS—MIXES

	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.05	
Class A; 6.3 Sx.	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.05	.45
Class A; 5.5 Sx.	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00	8.10	.90	.35
Class B; 4.8 Sx.	6.65	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70	.75	.30
Class C; 3. Sx.	5.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.35	6.45	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	.45	.15

STATE OF OHIO AND FRANKLIN COUNTY—MIXES

	7.85	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90	1.15	
7; SX Class A.	7.85	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90	1.15	.50
6.5; SX Class B.	7.55	7.70	7.85	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	1.10	.45
6.3; SX Class C.	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.05	.45
6; SX Class D.	7.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	1.00	.40
5.5; SX Class E.	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.90	8.00	8.10	.90	.40
4.75; SX Class F.	6.65	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70	.80	.35
4.6; SX Class G.	6.35	6.50	6.65	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	.70	.30
10; 1-2 topping.	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	10.60	1.65	.80
8; 1-3 topping.	8.60	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	1.35	.60

Cash discounts in effect March 1942 must be maintained.

SEC. 10 Resellers increases. Resellers of standard ready mixed concrete may add to their presently established maximum selling prices, the actual dollar and

cent increases permitted the producers under this order.

SEC. 11 Ready mixed concrete not described in section 9. Maximum prices

for sales of ready mixed concrete not described in section 9 are provided for in Maximum Price Regulation 592, as amended, and orders issued thereunder.

SEC. 12 *Discounts, allowances and extra charges.* The sellers described in this area order must continue to maintain all discounts and allowances granted during March 1942 and are permitted to add to the maximum prices in Section 9, charges for such extras customarily added during March 1942 as for example, special charges for fractional cubic yard deliveries, night and Sunday deliveries, and charges for requested additives or substitutions of component material parts.

SEC. 13 *Amendment.* This order may be amended or revoked at any time by the Office of Price Administration.

This order shall become effective January 10, 1946.

Issued this January 10, 1946.

JOHN F. KESSEL,
Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1670; Filed, Jan. 29, 1946;
4:21 p. m.]

[Region III Order G-2 Under RMPR 592,
Amdt. 1]

STANDARD READY MIXED CONCRETE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, AREA

An opinion accompanying this amendment has been issued simultaneously herewith. Order G-2 under Revised Maximum Price Regulation No. 592 is amended in the following respects:

1. Section 9 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 9. *Maximum prices standard ready mixed concrete based on zone deliveries.*

BASING POINT BROAD AND HIGH STREETS, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Cement content in bags	Compression strength, 28 day	Arbi- trary mix	Zones										High early water proof add	10% lime, 2% cal- cium chloride add
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
6 1/2	4,000 lbs.	1-4 1/2	\$7.75	\$7.90	\$8.05	\$8.20	\$8.30	\$8.40	\$8.50	\$8.60	\$8.70	\$8.80	\$1.10	\$0.45
6	3,500 lbs.	1-5	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.00	.40
5 1/2	3,000 lbs.	1-5 1/2	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	.90	.35
5	2,500 lbs.	1-6	6.90	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	.80	.30
4 1/2	2,000 lbs.	1-7	6.65	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.70	.70	.25
4	1,500 lbs.	1-8	6.35	6.50	6.65	6.80	6.90	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	.60	.20
3 1/2	1,000 lbs.	1-9	6.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.65	6.75	6.85	6.95	7.05	7.15	.50	.15
1-2; Topping			9.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	10.65	10.75	10.85	1.65	.80
1-3; Topping			8.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	9.65	9.75	1.35	.60

CITY OF COLUMBUS—MIXES

Class A; 6.3 sks.	\$7.60	\$7.75	\$7.90	\$8.05	\$8.15	\$8.25	\$8.35	\$8.45	\$8.55	\$8.65	\$1.05	\$0.45
Class A; 5.5 sks.	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	.90	.35
Class B; 4.8 sks.	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	.75	.30
Class C; 3.0 sks.	5.85	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.90	.45	.15

STATE OF OHIO AND FRANKLIN COUNTY—MIXES

Class A; 7.0	1-4 1/2	\$8.00	\$8.15	\$8.30	\$8.45	\$8.55	\$8.65	\$8.75	\$8.85	\$8.95	\$9.05	\$1.15	\$0.50
Class B; 6.5	1-5	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	8.60	8.70	8.80	1.10	.45
Class C; 6.3	1-5 1/2	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.65	1.05	.45
Class D; 6.0	1-6 1/2	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	1.00	.40
Class E; 5.5	1-6 1/2	7.20	7.35	7.50	7.65	7.75	7.85	7.95	8.05	8.15	8.25	.90	.40
Class F; 4.75	1-7	6.80	6.95	7.10	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	7.85	.80	.35
Class G; 4.6	1-8	6.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	7.65	7.75	.70	.30

Cash discounts in effect March 1942 must be maintained.

This Amendment 1 to Order No. G-2 shall become effective January 16, 1946.

Issued this 16th day of January 1946.

E. C. TURNEY,
Acting Regional Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 46-1671; Filed, Jan. 29, 1946;
4:22 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Revised General Order 51, were filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 10, 1946.

Region III

Detroit Adopting Order 7-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Filed 10:38 a. m.

Detroit Adopting Order 8-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Michigan. Filed 10:38 a. m.

Detroit Adopting Order 9-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Michigan. Filed 10:38 a. m.

Indianapolis Order 14-F, Amendment 48, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the counties of Marion, Vigo and Tippecanoe. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Indianapolis Order 15-F, Amendment 48, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the counties of Wayne, Delaware and Allen. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Indianapolis Order 16-F, Amendment 48, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the county of St. Joseph. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Indianapolis Order 17-F, Amendment 47, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the county of Vanderburgh. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Detroit Order 6-C, covering poultry in the county of Wayne. Filed 10:39 a. m.

Detroit Order 9-O, covering eggs in certain counties in Michigan. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Region IV

Birmingham Order 1-C, Amendments 15 and 16, covering poultry in certain counties in the Birmingham area. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Birmingham Order 2-C, Amendments 16 and 17, covering poultry in certain counties in the Birmingham area. Filed 10:42 a. m.

Birmingham Orders 1-O and 2-O, Amendment 10, covering eggs in certain counties in the Birmingham area. Filed 10:42 a. m.

Birmingham Order 3-O, Amendment 10, covering eggs in the counties of Colbert, Franklin, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, and Morgan. Filed 10:42 a. m.

Birmingham Order 4-O, Amendment 1, covering eggs in Jefferson county, Alabama. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Birmingham Order 4-O, Amendment 2, covering eggs in Jefferson county, Alabama. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Region V

Kansas City Order 10-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Greene county, Missouri. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Kansas City Order 11-F, Amendment 8, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Jasper county, Missouri. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Kansas City Order 11-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Jasper county, Missouri. Filed 10:37 a. m.

Kansas City Order 9-C and 11-O, covering poultry and eggs in the counties of Johnson and Wyandotte, Kansas; City of North Kansas City, Jackson and Buchanan counties, Missouri. Filed 10:37 a. m.

Kansas City Order 10-C, and 12-O, covering poultry and eggs in Green and Jasper counties, Missouri. Filed 10:37 a. m.

Region VIII

Nevada Order 12-F, Amendments 12 and 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Nevada. Filed 10:46 a. m.

Nevada Order 13-F, Amendments 12 and 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Nevada. Filed 10:46 a. m.

Nevada Order 14-F, Amendments 12 and 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Nevada. Filed 10:47 a. m.

Nevada Order 15-F, Amendments 12 and 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Blue Diamond, Henderson, Las Vegas, Logandale, North Las Vegas, Pittman, Sloan, and Whitney. Filed 10:47 a. m.

Nevada Order 11-F, Amendments 12 and 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Reno and Sparks area. Filed 10:46 a. m.

Portland Order 33-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Roseburg, Grants Pass, Ashland, Lakeview, Oregon area. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Portland Order 34-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Astoria, Coos Bay, Oregon area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 35-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Florence, Reedsport, Coquille, Oregon area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 36-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Bend and Pendleton, Oregon. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 37-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the La Grande, Baker, Redmond, Heppner, and the Oregon area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 38-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Haines, Wallowa, Enterprize, and Oregon area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 39-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Albany, Corvallis, Eugene, Oregon area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 40-F, Amendment 8, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the city of The Dalles, Oregon. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 14-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Kelso, Salem, Hood River, Clatskanie, Forest Grove, Oregon, area. Filed 10:44 a. m.

Portland Order 42-F, Amendment 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:45 a. m.

San Francisco Order 24, covering dry groceries in the City of Fresno. Filed 10:45 a. m.

San Francisco Order 25, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:47 a. m.

San Francisco Order 26, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:47 a. m.

San Francisco Order 27, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Order 28, covering dry groceries in the counties of Kings, Tulare, Fresno, Madera, Merced and Stanislaus. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Order 29, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Order 30, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Order 31, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Orders 32 and 33, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:48 a. m.

San Francisco Order 34, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:49 a. m.

San Francisco Orders 35 and 36, covering dry groceries in certain areas in California. Filed 10:49 a. m.

San Francisco Order 16, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain cities and towns in California. Filed 10:45 a. m.

San Francisco Order 17, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in Guerneville, Healdsburg, Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Sebastopol. Filed 10:45 a. m.

San Francisco Order 18, Amendments 1 and 2, covering dry groceries in certain counties in California. Filed 10:45 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2010; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:36 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Revised General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 22, 1946.

Region IV

Charlotte Order 4-F, Amendment 12, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in North Carolina. Filed 1:34 p. m.

Columbia Order 26-O, Amendment 3, covering eggs sold by Groups 3 and 4 stores in the South Carolina area. Filed 1:34 p. m.

Region V

Kansas City Orders 22 and 23, Amendments 2 and 1, covering dry groceries sold by Groups 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 stores. Filed 1:34 p. m.

Kansas City Order 5-W, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries. Filed 1:34 p. m.
New Orleans Order 3-F, Amendment 26, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the State of Louisiana, Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson except Grand Isle. Filed 1:35 p. m.

New Orleans Order 5-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Shreveport, Bossier City, Monroe, and West Monroe. Filed 1:35 p. m.

New Orleans Order 6-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruit and vegetables in certain Parishes in Louisiana except the cities of Shreveport, Bossier City, Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana. Filed 1:35 p. m.

New Orleans Order 33-C, covering poultry in the city of New Orleans, Algiers, Gretna, Metairie, McDonoughville, Arabi and Chalmette, Louisiana. Filed 1:42 p. m.

New Orleans Order 7-O, covering eggs sold by Groups 1 and 2 stores. Filed 1:42 p. m.

New Orleans Order 7-O, Amendment 5, covering eggs sold by Groups 1 and 2 stores. Filed 1:43 p. m.

New Orleans Order 7-O, Amendment 4, covering eggs sold by Groups 1 and 2 stores. Filed 1:43 p. m.

Oklahoma City Order 8-F, Amendments 13 and 14, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Oklahoma, Pottawatomie, Garfield, Tulsa and Muskogee counties, Oklahoma. Filed 1:43 and 1:35 p. m.

Oklahoma City Order 9-F, Amendment 4, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Oklahoma. Filed 1:36 p. m.

Oklahoma City Order 2-C, Amendments 4 and 5, covering poultry in Oklahoma, Tulsa and Muskogee counties, Oklahoma. Filed 1:43 and 1:36 p. m.

Oklahoma City Order 1-O, Amendment 4, covering eggs in Oklahoma. Filed 1:44 p. m. Tulsa and Muskogee counties, Oklahoma.

San Antonio Order 6-F, Amendment 25, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Bexar county, Texas. Filed 1:36 p. m.

San Antonio Order 7-F, Amendment 25, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Austin, Texas. Filed 1:36 p. m.

San Antonio Order 8-F, Amendment 25, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Corpus Christi, Texas. Filed 1:36 p. m.

San Antonio Order 9-F, Amendment 14, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth and Presidio counties, Texas. Filed 1:37 p. m.

San Antonio Order 6-C, covering poultry in Bexar county, Texas. Filed 1:37 p. m.

San Antonio Order 3-O, Amendment 3, covering eggs in Bexar county, Texas. Filed 1:37 p. m.

St. Louis Order 4-F, Amendment 26, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the City of St. Louis and County of St. Louis, Missouri. Filed 1:44 p. m.

St. Louis Orders 3-C and 2-O, covering poultry and eggs in the City of St. Louis and county of St. Louis, Missouri. Filed 1:44 p. m.

Wichita Order 12-F, Amendment 5, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Kansas. Filed 1:37 p. m.

Wichita Order 13-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Sedgwick county, Kansas. Filed 1:44 p. m.

Wichita Order 14-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Kansas. Filed 1:45 p. m.

Wichita Order 15-F, Amendment 9, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Chase, Coffey, Greenwood, Lyon, Marion, and Morris counties, Kansas. Filed 1:45 p. m.

Region VI

Green Bay Order 10, Amendment 3, covering dry groceries in the counties of Pierce, Polk and St. Croix, Wisconsin. Filed 1:37 p. m.

Green Bay Order 11, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in the counties of Pierce, Polk and St. Croix, Wisconsin. Filed 1:37 p. m.

Green Bay Order 16, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 1:38 p. m.

Green Bay Order 17, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 1:37 p. m.

Green Bay Order 18, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 1:38 p. m.

Green Bay Order 19, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 1:38 p. m.

Green Bay Order 5-W, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Wisconsin. Filed 1:38 p. m.

Green Bay Order 6-W, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain areas in Wisconsin. Filed 1:39 p. m.

Green Bay Order 17, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in Barron, Chipewewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin and Rusk counties, Wisconsin. Filed 1:39 p. m.

Green Bay Order 7-W, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in Barron, Chipewewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin

and Rusk counties, Wisconsin. Filed 1:39 p. m.

Omaha Order 16-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Nebraska. Filed 1:41 p. m.

Omaha Order 17-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Nebraska. Filed 1:41 p. m.

Omaha Order 25, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Nebraska. Filed 1:42 p. m.

Peoria Order 7-F, Amendments 39 and 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in the counties of Peoria and Tazewell. Filed 1:39 and 1:34 p. m.

Peoria Order 9-F, Amendments 40 and 41, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Bloomington and Normal in the county of McLean, Illinois. Filed 1:40 and 1:34 p. m.

Peoria Order 11-F, Amendments 13 and 14, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the county of Winnebago, Illinois. Filed 1:34 p. m.

Peoria Order 13-F, Amendments 9 and 10, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Knoxville, Galesburg and Monmouth, Illinois. Filed 1:40 and 1:45 p. m.

Peoria Order 14-F, Amendments 10 and 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in Will and Kankakee counties. Filed 1:33 and 1:45 p. m.

Peoria Order 15-F, Amendments 10 and 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the county of LaSalle, Illinois. Filed 1:33 and 1:46 p. m.

Peoria Adopting Order 42, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Illinois and Iowa. Filed 1:33 p. m.

Peoria Adopting Order 6-W, Amendment 1, covering dry groceries in certain counties in Illinois and Iowa. Filed 1:33 p. m.

Springfield Order 13-F, Amendment 44, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the City of Springfield, Illinois. Filed 1:46 p. m.

Springfield Order 14-F, Amendment 45, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the city of East St. Louis, Illinois and the Townships of Centerville, Sugar Loaf, Canteen, and Stites in St. Clair, county, Illinois. Filed 1:46 p. m.

Springfield Order 15-F, Amendment 44, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the city of Decatur, Macon county, Illinois. Filed 1:46 p. m.

Springfield Order 22-F, Amendment 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the city of Quincy, Adams county, Illinois. Filed 1:47 p. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2011; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:35 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Revised General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 29, 1946.

Region I

Hartford Order 5-F, Amendment 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in

Waterbury and Watertown. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Hartford Order 6-F, Amendment 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Hartford area. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Hartford Order 7-F, Amendment 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the New Haven area. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Hartford Order 8-F, Amendment 40, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Bridgeport area. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Connecticut Order 1-C, Amendment 7, covering poultry in the State of Connecticut. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Region II

Baltimore Order 11-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Baltimore, Maryland, area. Filed 10:49 a. m.

Baltimore Order 12-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Baltimore, Maryland, area. Filed 10:49 a. m.

Baltimore Order 2-C, Amendment 1, covering poultry in the Baltimore, Maryland area. Filed 10:49 a. m.

Newark Order 9-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the counties of Essex, Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, Sussex, Morris and Union; and the Borough of North Plainfield in Somerset county, N. J. Filed 10:50 a. m.

New York Order 8-C, Amendment 1, covering poultry in the city of New York and Nassau and Westchester counties, New York. Filed 12:49 a. m.

Pittsburgh Order 10-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Filed 10:50 a. m.

Pittsburgh Order 12-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Pennsylvania. Filed 10:50 a. m.

Wilmington Order 5-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the entire State of Delaware. Filed 10:50 a. m.

Region IV

Atlanta Order 11-F, Amendment 5, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Georgia. Filed 10:50 a. m.

Atlanta Order 12-F, Amendment 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Atlanta-Decatur Metropolitan Trade area. Filed 10:51 a. m.

Atlanta Order 13-F, Amendment 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas outside of the Atlanta-Decatur Trade area. Filed 10:51 a. m.

Atlanta Order 14-F, Amendment 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Georgia. Filed 10:51 a. m.

Atlanta Order 15-F, Amendment 11, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Bibb and Muscogee counties, Georgia, and Phenix City, Alabama. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Jackson Order 7-F, Amendment 16, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Mississippi. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Region V

Houston Order 4-F, Amendment 27, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities and towns of Texas. Filed 10:41 a. m.

Houston Order 5-F, Amendment 27, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Jefferson and Orange counties, Texas. Filed 10:47 a. m.

Houston Orders 2-C and 3-C, covering poultry in Harris county, Texas. Filed 10:47 a. m.

Houston Orders 4-O and 5-O, covering eggs in Harris county, Texas. Filed 10:47 a. m.

Region VI

Chicago Order 2-F, Amendment 98, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry counties, Illinois and Lake county, Indiana. Filed 10:43 a. m.

Chicago Order 3-O, Amendments 3 and 4, covering eggs. Filed 10:20 a. m.

Twin Cities Order 3-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Duluth and Proctor, Minnesota and the city of Superior and Town of Superior, Wisconsin. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Twin Cities Order 7-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Minnesota. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Twin Cities Order 8-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Minnesota. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Region VII

Albuquerque Order 45, Amendment 3, covering dry groceries in New Mexico with the exception of the towns of Raton, Colfax county, and Clayton in Union county. Filed 10:40 a. m.

Region VIII

Portland Order 2-D, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:35 a. m.

Portland Order 2-D, Amendment 1, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:35 a. m.

Portland Order 2-D, Amendment 2, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:35 a. m.

Portland Order 2-D, Amendment 3, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:35 a. m.

Portland Order 3-D, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Portland Order 3-D, Amendment 1, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Portland Order 3-D, Amendment 2, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Portland Order 3-D, Amendment 3, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Portland Order 3-D, Amendment 4, covering butter and cheese in certain areas in Oregon. Filed 10:36 a. m.

Portland Order 3-P, Amendment 1, covering fresh fish and seafood in the City of Portland, and Vanport, Oregon, and Vancouver, Washington. Filed 10:37 a. m.

Portland Order 3-P, covering fresh fish and seafood in the Portland, Vanport, and Oregon and Vancouver, Washington area. Filed 10:37 a. m.

San Francisco Order 13-F, Amendment 35, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in California. Filed 10:37 a. m.

San Francisco Order 14-F, Amendment 35, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in California. Filed 10:37 a. m.

San Francisco Order 15-F, Amendment 35, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in California. Filed 10:37 a. m.

tables in certain areas in California. Filed 10:38 a. m.

San Francisco Orders 4-C and 5-C, covering poultry in certain areas in California except certain counties in Nevada. Filed 10:39 a. m.

San Francisco Order 2-D, covering butter and cheese in the San Francisco area. Filed 10:39 a. m.

San Francisco Order 2-W, covering dry groceries in the City of Fresno. Filed 10:39 a. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2012; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:35 p. m.]

LIST OF COMMUNITY CEILING PRICE ORDERS

The following orders under Revised General Order 51 were filed with the Division of the Federal Register January 31, 1946.

Region I

Augusta Order 3-F, Amendment 37, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Portland, South Portland, and Westbrook. Filed 12:03 p. m.

Augusta Order 5-F, Amendment 36, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Bangor and Brewer. Filed 12:03 p. m.

Region II

Newark Order 4-C, Amendment 1, covering poultry in Hudson, Union and Essex counties, New Jersey. Filed 12:04 p. m.

Scranton Order 5-F, Amendment 1, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Pennsylvania. Filed 12:08 p. m.

Scranton Order 6-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in Pennsylvania. Filed 12:08 p. m.

Scranton Order 2-C, Amendment 1, covering poultry in the City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmor in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Filed 12:08 p. m.

Scranton Order 2-C, covering poultry in the City of Scranton and Borough of Dunmor in Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. Filed 12:08 p. m.

Syracuse Order 5-F, Amendment 1, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain counties in New York. Filed 12:08 p. m.

Wilmington Order 2-C, Amendment 1, covering poultry in Delaware North of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal. Filed 12:04 p. m.

Region III

Indianapolis Order 5-O, Amendments 1, 2, and 3, covering eggs in certain counties in Indiana. Filed 12:04 p. m.

Indianapolis Order 6-O, Amendments 1, 2, and 3, covering eggs in certain counties in Indiana. Filed 12:04 and 12:05 p. m.

Region IV

Birmingham Order 27-F, Amendments 16 and 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Montgomery county, Alabama. Filed 12:06 p. m.

Columbia Order 27-O, Amendment 5, covering eggs in Richland and Lexington

counties, South Carolina. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Memphis Adopting Order 29, covering dry groceries in the Memphis District area. Filed 12:12 p. m.

Montgomery Order 29-F, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Dallas county. Filed 12:06 p. m.

Montgomery Order 5-O, Amendment 1, covering eggs in certain counties in Alabama. Filed 12:07 p. m.

Raleigh Order 10-O, Amendment 1, covering eggs in certain counties in the North Carolina area. Filed 12:12 p. m.

Raleigh Order 11-O, Amendment 1, covering eggs in certain counties in the North Carolina area. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Raleigh Order 12-O, Amendment 1, covering eggs in certain counties in the North Carolina area. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Region V

Dallas Order 4-F, Amendment 27, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Dallas county, Texas. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Dallas Order 6-F, Amendment 16, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in McLennan county, Texas. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Dallas Order 4-C, Amendment 6, covering poultry in the cities of Dallas and University Park and Town of Highland Park, Texas. Filed 12:13 p. m.

Dallas Order 10-O, Amendment 6, covering eggs in cities of Dallas and University Park and Town of Highland Park, Texas. Filed 12:14 p. m.

Fort Worth Order 13-F, Amendment 29, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Tarrant county, Texas. Filed 12:14 p. m.

Fort Worth Order 19-F, Amendment 17, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Taylor, Tom Green and Wichita counties, Texas. Filed 12:14 p. m.

Fort Worth Order 21-F, Amendment 13, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Lubbock and Potter counties, Texas. Filed 12:14 p. m.

Fort Worth Orders 5-C and 1-O, Amendment 5, covering poultry and eggs in Tarrant county, Texas. Filed 12:14 p. m.

Kansas City Order 4-F, Amendment 28, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Johnson and Wyandotte counties, Kansas; Jackson county, Missouri and the city of North Kansas City, Missouri. Filed 12:15 p. m.

Kansas City Order 9-F, Amendment 12, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Buchanan county, Missouri. Filed 12:02 p. m.

Kansas City Order 10-F, Amendment 12, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Greene county, Missouri. Filed 12:03 p. m.

Kansas City Order 11-F, Amendment 12, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in Jasper county, Missouri. Filed 12:02 p. m.

Kansas City Orders 10-C and 12-O, Amendment 6, covering poultry and eggs in Greene and Jasper counties, Missouri. Filed 12:02 p. m.

Region VI

Sioux Falls Order 5-F, Amendment 1, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the county of Minnehaha, South Dakota. Filed 12:07 p. m.

Springfield Order 5-C, Amendment 3, covering poultry in the city of Spring-

field in Sangamon county, Illinois. Filed 12:07 p. m.

Region VII

Albuquerque Order 8-F, Amendment 48, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the Albuquerque area. Filed 12:12 p. m.

Albuquerque Orders 31-C and 38-O, Amendments 6 and 5, covering poultry and eggs in the Albuquerque area. Filed 12:12 p. m.

Denver Order 1-O, covering eggs in the Colorado egg area No. 7. Filed 12:09 p. m.

Denver Order 2-O, covering eggs in the Colorado egg area No. 8. Filed 12:09 p. m.

Denver Order 3-O, covering eggs in the Colorado egg area No. 10. Filed 12:09 p. m.

Denver Order 4-O, covering eggs in the Colorado egg area No. 13. Filed 12:09 p. m.

Helena Order 63-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain cities in Montana. Filed 12:09 p. m.

Helena Order 64-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Montana. Filed 12:10 p. m.

Helena Order 65-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Glasgow, Glendive, Miles City, Sidney, Havre and Chinook. Filed 12:10 p. m.

Helena Order 66-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in certain areas in Montana. Filed 12:11 p. m.

Helena Order 67-F, covering fresh fruits and vegetables in the cities of Billings, Butte and Great Falls. Filed 12:11 p. m.

Copies of any of these orders may be obtained from the OPA Office in the designated city.

ERVIN H. POLLACK,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2014; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
4:36 p. m.]

OFFICE OF WAR MOBILIZATION AND RECONVERSION.

Office of the Director.

HOUSING EXPEDITER

DIRECTIVE DELEGATING HOUSING POWERS AND AUTHORITY

JANUARY 26, 1946.

All functions, powers, authority, or duties vested in me by the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944 which are or may be necessary or suitable to enable the Housing Expediter, presently established within this office, to carry out such plans and programs as he may develop for the alleviation of the housing emergency, are hereby delegated to the Housing Expediter. The powers so delegated shall include the power to issue orders, regulations, or directives to other executive agencies with respect to the exercise by such agencies of their respective powers and authority.

JOHN W. SNYDER,
Director.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2001; Filed, Feb. 4, 1946;
2:31 p. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

[File Nos. 54-108, 59-81]

CRESCENT PUBLIC SERVICE CO. ET AL.

ORDER APPROVING PLAN, GRANTING APPLICATIONS AND PERMITTING DECLARATIONS TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of February A. D. 1946.

In the matters of Crescent Public Service Company, Central Ohio Light & Power Company, Colorado Central Power Company, Oklahoma Utilities Company, Empire Southern Service Company, Helene Curley Rea, Robert W. Rea, Floyd W. Woodcock, Kathleen T. Woodcock, Robin Corporation, Elberta Corporation, The Tarrent Corporation, applicants, File No. 54-108; Crescent Public Service Company, Central Ohio Light & Power Company, Colorado Central Power Company, Empire Southern Service Company, respondents, File No. 59-81.

Applications and declarations having been filed herein with respect to a plan of Crescent Public Service Company ("Crescent") and certain of its subsidiary companies and affiliates, under various provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935; the Commission having instituted a proceeding pursuant to section 11 (b) of the act and said proceeding having been consolidated with a proceeding under the plan; hearings having been held after appropriate notice, and the Commission having issued its findings and opinion on January 22, 1946, finding that certain action was required of Crescent and its subsidiary companies pursuant to section 11 (b) of the act, and finding that certain modifications would be necessary before said plan could be approved pursuant to section 11 (e) of the act;

Crescent, its subsidiaries and certain of its affiliates having thereafter filed an amendment to the applications and declarations herein dated January 28, 1946, and the Commission having this day issued its supplemental findings thereon;

In accordance with said findings and opinion dated January 22, 1946, and the supplemental findings this day issued; *It is ordered*, Pursuant to section 11 (b) (1) of the act, that Crescent shall dispose of all its interests in and all its control over Colorado Central Power Company ("Colorado Central"), Empire Southern Service Company ("Empire Service") and the properties respectively owned, controlled or operated by them.

Further ordered, Pursuant to section 11 (b) (2) of the act, that Crescent be liquidated and dissolved.

Further ordered, Pursuant to section 11 (e) of the act, that the plan, as amended, be and it hereby is approved, subject to the reservations of jurisdiction hereinafter set forth;

Further ordered, That the applications and declarations of Crescent and Central Ohio Light & Power Company ("Central Ohio"), whereby Crescent proposes to donate to Central Ohio, and Central Ohio proposes to acquire 5,157 common shares of Central Ohio, Crescent proposes to exchange 14,843 common shares and

1,972 \$6 preferred shares of Central Ohio for, and to acquire, 74,215 shares of new common stock of Central Ohio, par value \$10 per share, Central Ohio proposes to acquire and cancel said 14,843 common shares and 1,972 \$6 preferred shares from Crescent and to issue and sell to Crescent said 74,215 shares of new common stock, Central Ohio proposes to increase the stated value of 12,000 \$6 preferred shares to the liquidation price of \$110 per share, and Crescent proposes to purchase from Central Ohio, and Central Ohio proposes to issue and sell to Crescent, 9,785 shares of new common stock for \$300,106 cash, be and the same hereby are granted and permitted to become effective forthwith.

Further ordered, That the applications and declarations of Crescent and Colorado Central proposing the surrender by Crescent to Colorado Central and the acquisition by Colorado Central of the presently outstanding 10,000 shares of common stock of Colorado Central without par value, the issue and sale by Colorado Central and the acquisition by Crescent of 43,750 shares of new common stock of Colorado Central, par value \$10 per share, and certain amendments to the charter of Colorado Central be and they hereby are granted and permitted to become effective forthwith.

Further ordered, That the applications of Robert W. Rea, Helene Curley Rea, Floyd W. Woodcock, Kathleen T. Woodcock and Robin Corporation for approval of the acquisition of shares of the new common stock of Central Ohio pursuant to and in connection with the plan herein be and the same hereby are granted.

Further ordered, That Oklahoma Utilities Company, Elberta Corporation and The Tarrent Corporation be and they hereby are dismissed as parties to the proceedings herein.

Further ordered, That jurisdiction be and it is hereby reserved:

(1) With respect to the amount and allocation of all fees and expenses to be paid in connection with the plan, the transactions incident thereto and the consummation thereof;

(2) With respect to the proposed sales by Crescent of its interests in Colorado Central and Empire Service and the papers filed herein by Empire Southern Gas Company and Don R. Zachry relating to the Empire Service sale;

(3) With respect to the applications and declarations of Crescent and Central Ohio proposing a refinancing by Central Ohio of its 12,000 \$6 preferred shares to remain outstanding following the transactions herein authorized;

(4) To make appropriate recitals and findings, pursuant to the request of the applicants and declarants, in conformity with the provisions of sections 371, 373 and 1808 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(5) To entertain such further proceedings and to make such supplemental findings and to take such further action as the Commission may deem appropriate in connection with the plan, the transactions incident thereto, and the consummation thereof.

Applicants and declarants herein having requested the Commission, pursuant to section 11 (e) of the act, to petition the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware to enforce

and carry out the terms and provisions of the plan, *It is further ordered*. That counsel for the Commission be and they hereby are authorized and directed to make application forthwith on behalf of the Commission to the District Court of the United States for the District of Delaware to enforce and carry out the terms and conditions of the plan as modified, pursuant to the provisions of section 11 (e) of the act and the request duly filed herein by the applicants and declarants.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2023; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:16 a. m.]

[File No. 70-1221]

TEXAS PUBLIC UTILITIES CORP. AND AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.

ORDER PERMITTING REQUEST TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

At a regular session of the Securities and Exchange Commission, held at its office in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1946.

Texas Public Utilities Corporation ("Texas Public"), a wholly owned non-utility subsidiary of American Power & Light Company, a registered holding company which the Commission has ordered to be dissolved (File No. 59-12), having entered into an agreement for the sale of its water plant and water distribution system in the vicinity of and in the City of Llano, Llano County, Texas, to that City for a cash purchase price of \$85,000 subject to minor adjustments with respect to accounts receivable, additions and betterments, to the date of closing; and

Texas Public having requested that the Commission enter an appropriate order to conform to the requirements of sections 371 and 1808 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended; and

The Commission deeming the sale to be a step in compliance with the above mentioned dissolution order and necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of said act and deeming it appropriate to grant the request of Texas Public as to the suggested recitals;

It is hereby ordered, That the above described sale and transfer by Texas Public of said water plant and system to the City of Llano, Texas, as set forth in the request filed by Texas Public be effected as a step in compliance with the order for dissolution of American Power & Light Company and as necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of said act; and

It is further ordered and recited, That said sale and transfer are necessary or appropriate to the integration or simplification of the holding company system of which Texas Public is a member and are necessary or appropriate to effectuate the provisions of section 11 (b) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

ORVAL L. DuBois,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 46-2024; Filed, Feb. 5, 1946;
11:16 a. m.]